

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Head count pleases MSU officials

TSI 10-31-86

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — If there is such a thing as a photo finish in university enrollment figures, Morehead State University has accomplished that during the fall semester.

With the last figures in from off-campus class sites, MSU stands at 4,147 full-time students — 1 above last year's head count.

The increase may be small, but for university administrators who had planned last spring for an 8-percent enrollment drop, it means an unexpected increase in tuition revenue.

"You've hit on a new wrinkle in the situation," said A.D. Albright, MSU president, in response to a question of where the additional revenue would go.

The latest count is above the figure of 4,135 released earlier this year.

"This is not at all unusual to find a fluctuation in the enrollment during the semester," said Porter Dailey, MSU's vice president for administrative and fiscal services. "With the off-campus site upper-level classes, we had a last-minute increase."

It was at those sites — located in Ashland, Maysville, Prestonsburg and Pikeville — that the final full-time students enrolled, bringing MSU over its low-enrollment mark of recent years.

This full-time enrollment also disqualifies the institution for \$500,000 in funds allotted by the state General Assembly to MSU last spring. That allotment was designated for this year only to offset the expected drop in full-time enrollment.

"While we are not eligible for the funds, we are glad enrollment has expanded to the point we do not have to ask for the \$500,000," Alb-

right said in an interview Thursday afternoon. Though the funding was originally included in the 1986-87 budget passed in June, that amount was later deleted from the budget and vacant campus positions remain frozen.

Albright, who has been serving as interim president since June, made that request in July. At the time, he was optimistic, saying the funds were a one-shot deal and he did not want the institution to rely on such a temporary solution.

He did, however, leave an opening by which the university could request the funding should his optimism not win out.

Following that meeting in July, Albright began an intensive recruitment effort in eastern Kentucky. The university also added a media advertising campaign in the area.

This, plus the addition of junior and senior classes at off-campus sites, brought the enrollment out of its downward swing, MSU officials said earlier this year. In the past, MSU has primarily offered only graduate courses at off-campus sites.

Now, with the increase in tuition revenue, Albright said some of the vacant positions may be unfrozen. This depends on three factors, he said.

First, a position may be filled when an increase of students creates a need. Secondly, he said, he will consider programs that may have gaps because of teaching reductions. Thirdly, he said he will consider plans for a department or program over a one- or two-year period.

Albright also said he will consider the needs of off-campus courses and programs. Since these positions are already in the budget, he said he will not have to bring his request before the board to fill the positions.

Including the off-campus, part-time enrollment, Dailey said there is now an overall 3.5-percent increase over last year's enrollment of 5,695.

University services have not been affected by enrollment overall, Dailey said.

"We are serving approximately the same number of students on campus we served last year," he said.

Study calls for overhaul of colleges

Dropping of admission tests, more stress on teaching urged

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching called yesterday for an overhaul of undergraduate education, including the dropping of standardized admission tests as a requirement at most colleges and universities.

A 242-page report by the foundation, portraying the undergraduate college as a "troubled institution," was sharply critical of the quality of instruction.

The report found that the prevailing doctrine that a professor had to publish scholarly treatises to succeed was pushing many into research when they would rather teach.

The study called on colleges to fight overspecialization by students and require upperclassmen to take seminars on the "social and ethical" aspects of their major field. It cited tensions between "careerism and the liberal arts."

The report, titled "College: The Undergraduate Experience in America," is the most systematic study ever done of four-year colleges. The three-year, \$1 million project involved surveys of 5,000 faculty members, 5,000 undergraduates, 1,000 college administrators, 1,000 high school students and 1,000 parents.

Ernest L. Boyer, president of the foundation, wrote in the report, "The American college is ready for renewal and there is, we believe, an urgency to the task."

In making the proposal on admission tests, one of 83 major recommendations, the report characterized as a "facade" the assertion that admission to a college was "a victory hard to win."

The researchers estimated that there were "probably fewer than 50 colleges and universities in the United States today that can be considered

highly selective, admitting less than half the students who apply." At least one-third of American colleges, the report said, "are virtually open-door."

Researchers discovered that although students felt great pressure to perform well on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and in the American College Testing program, the overwhelming majority of colleges based admission decisions instead on grades in high school, involvement in outside activities and essays included with applications.

Boyer wrote: "We asked admissions directors how last year's freshman class would have differed if there had been no SATs or ACT scores available for consideration. Sixty-two percent said the absence of such scores would have made little or no difference in either the size or the composition of the class."

"The vast majority of students and colleges do not need a numerical matchmaker, and we strongly urge that if a college does not use the SAT or ACT scores as a significant yardstick for the selection — and most do not — the tests should not be required."

George Hanford, president of the College Board, which sponsors the Scholastic Aptitude Test, said, however, that Boyer "doesn't seem to fully comprehend the uses" of the examination.

"It provides a common currency, even for colleges that are not selective, and is used by students in deciding which colleges to apply to," he said.

The Carnegie Foundation's report is the latest in a series on American education that have appeared over the last three years.

"A Nation at Risk," published in April 1983 by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, cited a "rising tide of mediocrity" in public schools and helped prompt legis-

latures in most states to take steps to improve education.

Five months later the Carnegie Foundation issued a report titled "High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America." It urged significant changes in secondary schools, beginning with tightened curriculums and the improvement of salaries and working conditions for teachers.

"College" will be published early next year by Harper & Row; the price has tentatively been set at \$19.95. Orders can be placed by calling 212-207-7065 or 800-638-3030.

Carnegie report calls for overhaul at colleges

By EDWARD B. FISKE

© New York Times News Service

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perclassmen to take seminars in which the "social and ethical" aspects of their major field would be explored. It cited what it sees as tensions between "careerism and the liberal arts."

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See REPORT

Back page, col. 1, this section

Report critical of college system

Continued from Page One

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take steps to improve education. Five months later, the Carnegie Foundation issued a report titled "High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America." It urged significant changes in secondary schools, beginning with tightened curriculums and better salaries and working conditions for teachers.

The latest report said that colleges, "driven by careerism and overshadowed by graduate and professional education... are more successful in credentialing than in providing a quality education for their students."

The report urges colleges to put more effort into developing coherent "core" curriculums — general courses required for all students — and to add upper division courses that would put a student's major in a broader perspective.

Ky. students being surveyed

on drug abuse

Validity of study is questioned because tobacco not included

/ Mary Ann Roser

Lead-Editor education writer

As drug abuse receives unprecedented national attention, Kentucky is the middle of its first statewide survey of alcohol and drug abuse among students.

Officials say it will produce valuable data for future drug-prevention programs.

But a nationally recognized drug expert at the University of Kentucky says he thinks the survey is a waste of taxpayers' money.

Richard Clayton, a professor of sociology, said the survey was flawed because it did not ask students about tobacco use. National studies show that cigarette smokers are more prone to use drugs, he said.

Clayton also objected to the way some questions were phrased on the survey, saying the findings would be skewed as a result.

The survey was drawn up by Kentucky State University, with assistance from an advisory committee that included officials of the state department of Education. The department is administering the survey, which was paid for by a \$100,000 allocation from the 1986 General Assembly.

The legislature stipulated that KSU perform the survey and allocated an additional \$75,000 for drug-prevention programs in the 1987-88 fiscal year.

Officials with the department and KSU said they had no doubt the survey would provide valuable and practical information. They also said they could not have asked questions about tobacco use because the legislature specified that they do a survey of alcohol and drug use only.

About 55,000 questionnaires were distributed Oct. 1 to middle schools, junior highs and high schools across the state, and more than 70 percent have been returned.

"This has never been done before, and even if the results might not be perfect, ... we believe we can get some results that will help children," said Anita Nelam, a spokeswoman for the Department of Education.

The state plans to use the surveys to determine what kinds of drug programs are needed and then seek federal money for them.

"Our purpose in this survey is to identify the scope and depth of alcohol and drug abuse among students ... and provide data to local school districts so they can develop community awareness programs," said John Bruce, KSU's director of education research and coordinator of the drug project.

"We feel this will be a practical service to the school district. This survey will provide the valuable and definitive data that it needs."

Clayton strongly disagrees.

"They are spitting against the wind if they do not focus on tobacco use," he said.

"I have sat on a federal grant review committee that looks at all prevention studies. I've been on that committee the last six to eight years, and all proposed studies have focused on tobacco and alcohol, in addition to marijuana use."

Clayton cited a 1985 national survey on drug abuse that indicated that youths ages 12 to 17 who smoked cigarettes were more prone to be drug users.

Nearly half of those who smoked cigarettes — 47 percent of the boys and 48 percent of the girls — also used marijuana. Only 7 percent of male non-smokers and 5 percent of female non-smokers reported using marijuana, the study showed.

Clayton said the nicotine in tobacco was a drug, and therefore, cigarette use should have qualified for inclusion in the survey.

Without data on tobacco use, "I can't imagine how they're going to come up with a prevention program that deals with drug abuse," Clayton said.

But Bruce said, "Tobacco is not a controlled substance."

Clayton wrote a letter to various officials in August, expressing his concerns. After he saw a draft copy of the Kentucky questionnaire, he recommended that an eight-page survey by the University of Michigan be used.

In a letter to Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald,

Gov. Martha Layne Collins, KSU President Raymond Burse and Sen. Michael R. Moloney, D-Lexington, Clayton wrote that Kentucky would be the "laughingstock of the nation" if the draft survey were used.

Mike Townsend, the director of the division of substance abuse with the state Human Resources Cabinet, said he presented a copy of the Michigan survey to the advisory committee

and asked them to use it.

"Their survey could have been a lot more elaborate, but they chose to pinpoint certain information that will limit the interpretation of the data," Townsend said.

State officials said they did not choose to use the University of Michigan survey because a shorter survey was needed to save on time, cost and ease in scoring the results.

Clayton also complained that multiple-choice answers to questions about drug use were flawed because options were not provided for heavy drug users.

He called the survey "a simple-minded, unsophisticated approach for dealing with a very, very complex and very important problem."

Asked if he complained about the survey because the legislature specified that KSU do it rather than UK, Clayton said UK did not want to do the survey because it was too busy. He said he was heavily involved in two national surveys and raised his objections because he was "a concerned citizen and parent."

His letter to McDonald and state officials provoked an angry response from state Rep. Tom Riner, D-Louisville. Riner served on an advisory committee that worked on the project for several months.

Riner said he could not support Clayton's recommendation of the Michigan survey because he thought it would have equated tobacco use with heavy drug use.

"In light of the very difficult problems now faced by tobacco farmers and tobacco-related workers in Kentucky, I resent and resist the effort of those who would deliberately try to destroy the very livelihood for many of our Kentucky citizens," Riner wrote in a letter to McDonald.

Riner also wrote that an excellent job had been done in producing the survey, which would "be well received and effectively used by local school personnel, fulfill the intent of the legislature and keep faith with the people of our commonwealth."

In an interview on Friday, Riner said he thought the survey was "very practical." The Michigan survey would have been too long, he said.

'Yes' on Amendment 1: Look what will happen

HL 11-2-86
Constitutional Amendment 1 isn't a cure-all for Kentucky schools. You don't fix a century of neglect and mismanagement with any single remedy.

But look what will and won't happen if Amendment 1 passes on Election Day.

The state's educational system no longer will be in the hands of a politician. Instead of having an elected superintendent, the state will have a professional superintendent hired by the state Board of Education.

Teachers and administrators across the state won't be subjected to the political pressures that go with electing superintendents. They won't be asked to contribute to political action committees. They won't be asked to buy tickets to testimonial dinners. They won't be pressured to buy \$100 pens or asked to buy \$100 caps or any of the other nonsense that now goes on.

Local superintendents won't have to worry about the consequences of picking a losing side in the superintendent's race. Local school boards, too, will cease to have such worries. Instead, local boards and superintendents will be able to concentrate on their job, which is to provide the best education possible for the children in their schools.

The state superintendent won't have to worry about running for a new office every four years. Instead, the superintendent can concentrate on the problems of the state's schools, which are surely enough to keep anyone busy full time.

Most important, Kentucky's school-

children will begin to be educated in a school system that puts education ahead of politics. With a professional educator at the top, the prospects for every Kentucky child's education will be improved.

It's strange that the opponents of Amendment 1 don't talk about these results. Instead, all they want to talk about is how the amendment will take away the people's say in education.

The group saying this the loudest is the KEA. Strangely enough, KEA supported a similar amendment in 1957. A book the organization published that year proclaimed: "The association has always favored an appointive superintendent of public instruction who could succeed himself and thereby make possible a continuous educational program. The association will give this proposed constitutional change its full support."

Times change, of course, and so do organizations. In the 29 years since this ringing endorsement, KEA has certainly changed. In 1957, it sought to protect the schools from politics. Now it seeks to maintain its own status as a political power.

You see, that's another thing Amendment 1 will do if it passes: It will make KEA find another use for the money and energy it now spends on superintendent elections.

Who knows? Freed of that burden, its members and leaders will have time to consider more productive matters, such as how to construct a merit-pay system that is fair to both teachers and the public.

That prospect is just another reason to vote "yes" on Amendment 1 on Tuesday.

Not all members of PTA oppose Amendment 1

HL 1-2-86
If you've been following the campaigns for and against constitutional Amendment 1, you probably believe that the PTA is against it.

You're wrong.

Oh, it's certainly true that the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers voted last year to oppose Amendment 1. But that doesn't mean that all or even most PTA members feel that way.

I certainly don't, and I'm a PTA member. In fact, the PTA's opposition makes me feel like asking for a refund on my dues.

The PTA members I know are for the amendment, too. So were a majority of PTA members at the state organization's April meeting. They voted to consider reversing the organization's stand on Amendment 1, but fell short of the necessary two-thirds margin to force such a reconsideration.

All of this makes me wonder just why the PTA would decide to be against Amendment 1.

Amendment 1 would end the practice of electing the state superintendent of public instruction. Instead, the superintendent would be hired by the state board of education.

This idea has a host of supporters: the presidents of the state's universities, the Council on Higher Education, Kentuckians for Better Transportation, Kentuckians for Excellence in Education, Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education, Kentucky Association for Gifted Education, Kentucky Association of School Administrators, Kentucky Board of Education, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Kentucky Council of Independent Colleges and Universities, Kentucky Farm Bureau, Kentucky Federation of Republican Women, Kentucky Jaycees, Kentucky School Boards Association, Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, Student Advisory Committee for Higher Education, Governor's Council on Education Reform, leading Republicans, leading Democrats, the state's major newspapers and on and on.

Who's against it? The Kentucky Education Association and the state PTA.

You'd think that alone would give the PTA second thoughts. The KEA is a teachers' union. In a recent legislative session, the KEA acted as a

David Holwerk

Herald-Leader
editorial page editor



single-issue lobby, pushing for collective bargaining while ignoring other pressing educational needs.

Now KEA and the state PTA are side by side, arguing that Amendment 1 would deprive the people of a say in the state's schools. It's easy to see why the KEA is against Amendment 1. It would cut into the organization's political power.

But the PTA is sort of the ultimate disinterested, good-government organization. What is it doing mouthing KEA's self-serving line in this election?

To understand the PTA's position, you have to understand the organization's activities in the past four years. Some of the organization's leaders were active in supporting Alice McDonald in her run for state superintendent in 1983. They have been active in support of educational reform since then.

The organization's leaders have done valuable work in both instances. But in the process, they seem to have acquired a taste for politics. Now they seem to believe that they can make Kentucky's schools better by playing the political game.

If so, they're wrong. In Kentucky, education, politics is the disease, not the cure.

Kentucky schools need stable, professional leadership. We'll never get it until we stop subjecting the state's schools to the pressures of an election every four years.

That's why it makes me mad that the leaders of the PTA are busily flying around the state stumping against Amendment 1. They don't speak for me or for the PTA members I know. As far as I'm concerned, they're speaking for themselves and for their belief that they can make things better by playing politics with education.

You'd think all Kentuckians would have had enough of that notion by now.

Amendment 1 is just good business

HL 11-2-86
By Wade Mountz

Kentuckians are often astonished when they hear that there are no qualifications for the Kentucky state superintendent of public instruction. I was, too, before the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence started looking into Kentucky's educational establishment seven years ago. Certainly it helps us understand one reason why the collective quality of our educational system in Kentucky leaves so much to be desired.

This is the state official who is supposed to provide evenhanded leadership to an enterprise which spends over \$2 billion each year and employs over 68,000 people across Kentucky. (That's more employees than General Electric, Ford, Ashland Oil, IBM and the planned Toyota plant put together.) For this massive and complex job our 1891 Kentucky constitution doesn't even require that we hire an educator — it only says that the officeholder be 30 years of age, have lived in Kentucky for two years and have never fought a duel. Are these appropriate qualifications to lead a \$2 billion enterprise? We say certainly not.

The next step for improved Kentucky schools is the passage of Amendment 1 by Kentucky voters on Election Day. Amendment 1 provides that the State Board of Education hire a state superintendent of public instruction who is qualified by professional skills, credentials and experience — not his or her ability to raise campaign funds and get elected.

The amendment provides that governors will appoint (which they do now) a geographically balanced 13-member State Board of Education with the Kentucky Senate's confirma-

The author

Wade Mountz is chairman of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. He also is a retired president of NKC Inc., a multihospital health system that operates Norton and Kosair Children's hospitals in Louisville and provides management for 15 other health care institutions in three states.

tion (which is not now required). Board members will serve six-year terms so that no future governor can ever control the entire board.

That board will search for and hire the state superintendent with a process similar to those used for other jobs — in fact, the way most of us are employed — on our qualifications. Electing a politician to this demanding professional job instead of hiring an experienced professional is simply not in the best interest of Kentucky's children, teachers and other school employees. It hasn't improved our schools enough in the past and won't work in the future as Kentucky tries to compete with other states for new jobs.

As Kentucky moves from a smoke-stack and agricultural state to a service and information society, nothing is more important than the education of our citizens. No single thing is more important to industrial development than the education of our youngsters as they prepare to face the 21st century.

Let's look at the statistics. Kentucky

still leads the nation in the number of adults who haven't finished high school, and we still lead in illiteracy. Kentucky is very near the bottom of states in college attendance and college graduates. These facts and many other distressing figures about Kentucky education are the responsibility of our state school leadership. To attack these problems and to be more competitive, we need the best leadership possible.

If Kentucky hires the best leadership available, our schools will get:

- Qualified professional leadership
- Continued education improvement
- Public accountability based on results, not vote-getting
- Better education management
- More time for the superintendent to plan and carry out policies (rather than "What can I get elected to at the end of this four-year term?")
- Reduced partisan political influence by vested interests
- Fair and even-handed enforcement of state regulations for local school districts
- Department of Education staff hired on merit rather than political payoff
- Lower Department of Education staff turnover
- Improved image for Kentucky education

When our universities and colleges hire basketball coaches, they search the country for competent, experienced coaches who can bring us winning seasons and lead to national championships. Don't our children and youth deserve the same for their academic programs?

When our businesses, banks, manufacturing or assembly plants, stores, universities, schools or other places where Kentuckians work need leadership, president, managers, principals, and so forth, they try to hire the best talent they can find.

Our state school system deserves no less.

New era for Pikeville College

TDI 10-31-86

As the new president of Pikeville College, William H. Owens is taking over an institution that has weathered a financial crisis that threatened its existence and can now look toward a brighter future.

Owens, who has been acting president of the small Presbyterian college for a year, officially became Pikeville's 15th president during ceremonies last Saturday. He lists his goals for the college in simple terms: strengthen the faculty, increase enrollment and reach a steady level of funding.

Like many small, private colleges, Pikeville College faced severe financial problems during the 1970s. During the tenure of President Jackson O. Hall, Owens' predecessor, enrollment declined as improved transportation made it easier for mountain students to leave the area to attend state uni-

versities that could offer a greater variety of programs at a lower cost. Financial giving declined as the enrollment dropped.

However, thanks to Hall and many others, Pikeville College survived, and Owens assumes the presidency of a school that is in far better shape than it was just a few years ago. Giving is increasing and more students are discovering the value of the solid liberal arts education offered by Pikeville.

Like Alice Lloyd College in Knott County, Pikeville College has a cherished tradition of providing quality education in a region where educational opportunities have been limited. The college plays a small, but important role in this region, and we wish Owens well in his efforts to establish a secure future for Pikeville College.

Voting 'yes': 'Less politics means more education'

State lawmakers of both parties stood together in Frankfort on Thursday in an astonishing display of unity. Their message was simple: Vote "yes" on Amendment 1.

What's going on here? What could move a bunch of staunch Democrats and Republicans to share the same platform in Frankfort?

Better schools, that's what.

That's what Amendment 1 is all about. It would end the practice of electing the state superintendent of public instruction. If Amendment 1 passes, the state's top educational officer will be a professional hired to run the schools, not a politician seeking a step up the ladder.

"It may sound odd for a group of politicians to advocate less politics, but we do," state Sen. Jack Trevey, R-Lexington, said Thursday. "Less politics means more education."

That states the issue as squarely as it can be stated.

In Kentucky, we have been electing our top school official for almost a century. When we began doing so, the state's schools were among the worst in the nation. They still are.

Why? Because the state's school

system is strangled by politics.

Politics is everywhere in Kentucky schools. It affects decisions large and small, from such basic matters as who gets hired to teach or drive a school bus to such big questions as who runs state programs and which school systems get better treatment from the state.

We'll never make Kentucky schools something to be proud of until we get politics out of education. And the best way to get politics out of education is to start at the top.

That's why leading Republicans and Democrats support Amendment 1. That's why Amendment 1 has the support of almost every group that has studied the state's schools — including the state's leading politicians of both parties.

The people who know politics best say it's time to take politics out of education.

They know it's the key to moving the state off the bottom in so many of the educational rankings.

They know, in Jack Trevey's words, "Less politics means more education." That's why they are voting "yes" on Amendment 1. That's why you should, too.

'OPIC: SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT REFERENDUM

CT 11-2-86

WRITERS: SIX FORMER GOVERNORS OF KENTUCKY

ON TUESDAY, Kentucky voters will decide whether to end the practice of electing the state's primary administrator for elementary and secondary education — the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The debate over the proposed change has been heated — and a story on page D1 examines the arguments of key advocates and opponents.

The Forum invited all eight living former governors of Kentucky to outline their positions on the amendment. All but two responded, and here is what they had to say:

A.B. Chandler

The amendment offers our best chance to get our schools out of politics — I hope the voters will approve it.

Wendell H. Ford

I'm pleased the state legislature saw fit to put this issue on the on the ballot. Kentuckians now have the opportunity to speak directly to the question of whether there should be specific job qualifications and the opportunity for continuity of leadership in the office of State School Superintendent. By virtue of staggered appointments to an independent board, which must be confirmed by the State Senate, the selection of a State Superintendent will be cast in a nonpolitical circumstance. This will be another step forward for public education in Kentucky.

John Y. Brown

Forcing a governor to work with an elected superintendent of public instruction would be like making each governor keep on the previous administrations' cabinet secretaries and having to work with them.

Under present law, you have on one hand the governor, who presents a budget, and on the other hand the superintendent, who by law executes the budget. Quite often, the two do not get along and are therefore ineffective.

I think we have seen some of this in the present administration. Using simple business management practices would dictate that Kentucky change our law to put the responsibility in the governor's lap where it belongs.

Bert Combs

The constitutional amendment providing that the state Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed rather than elected should be approved because:

1. A person who can likely get elected as superintendent very often does not have the qualifications that would enable him to be one. Those qualifications which would make a person a good candidate are usually different from qualifications needed to administer the office.

2. The mere fact that the superintendent is now elected to the office creates a presumption in the minds of most people that such person is a politician rather than a

professional educator and that the incumbent will act like a politician rather than a professional educator. The superintendent thus has a built-in handicap.

3. Continuity in an office such as this is extremely important. Under the present system whereby the superintendent is elected, there can be no continuity.

4. Most people think Kentucky has a poor educational system and everybody knows that the constitutional requirement that the superintendent must be elected is part of that system. If the proposed constitutional amendment is approved, it would go a long way in creating the impression that Kentucky is serious in improving its education system.

Julian M. Carroll

In all my years of public service I do not know of anything the people of Kentucky cherish more than their voice in the operation of their local schools. That right is vigorously expressed when we have a local school board race.

Thus, we must realize that the proposed constitutional amendment making the state Superintendent of Public Instruction an appointive rather than an elective office seems to attack the basic right we jealously guard. However, when we stop to think about it, we realize that we don't elect our local superintendent. If we did, we further realize he or she

would be running for office rather than running the schools.

I cannot agree that the passage of this proposed constitutional amendment will result in a great improvement of education in Kentucky. It will really only keep the state superintendent from running for public office and allow him or her to devote all their energy to running the Department of Education. For that one reason I plan to vote for the amendment.

Since passage of the amendment does disenfranchise the voter with respect to state educational policy, the governor will have an increased responsibility to answer to the people of Kentucky on the state of public education.

Lawrence W. Wetherby

I support the passage of the constitutional amendment to allow the appointment of the superintendent of public instruction.

I have long advocated a short ballot for Kentucky. We elect far too many minor officers. Under the present system no sooner than a person is elected to a minor office, he begins running for another office.

The appointment of a superintendent would bring to the office a professional school person instead of another political operator. This passage of the amendment would, in my opinion, be a small step toward a better school system in Kentucky.

Farming experts in nearby states say UK facility is behind the times

HL 11-3-Vn

By Roger Nesbitt
Herald-Leader farm writer

The problems facing the University of Kentucky's Coldstream Farm are all too familiar to Max Judge.

Several years ago, Purdue University's College of Agriculture called for a relocation of its livestock research farm. The farm had obsolete facilities, had a high density of livestock per acre, and had nowhere to expand because "the city had closed in on us," said Judge, an animal

sciences professor at Purdue in West Lafayette, Ind.

A proposal to move the farm 12 miles from campus drew protests from some students and faculty members. And developers were lusting for the 1,500-acre site of the old farm, Judge recalled.

The situation is similar at the 1,015-acre Coldstream Farm off Newtown Pike in Lexington as the UK board of trustees considers its prospects.

Top officials at the UK College of Agriculture said last week that they were anxious to move to a larger farm and build modern research facilities. Coldstream, acquired by UK in the late 1950s and now valued at an estimated \$50 million, was not adequately serving the needs of the livestock-research program, they said.

Charles E. Barnhart, the dean of the College of Agriculture, and John N. Walker, the associate dean for development, were among those predicting that without a new farm, UK's research would lag far behind that of other major agricultural schools.

"Anyone who would question our need (for a new farm) should look at our dairy- and swine-research operations, the density of animals on that farm, and then compare this situation with that of comparable research institutions," Barnhart said.

Barnhart, Walker and others said UK's livestock research facilities at Coldstream paled when compared with those at such universities as Purdue, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio State. They said those schools already had expanded and improved their programs, or were in the process of doing so.

"We are behind. We need to catch up if we are to continue to effectively serve our farmers and the agricultural industry," Barnhart said.

Agricultural officials at Purdue and the University of Illinois, who said

they were familiar with Coldstream Farm, agreed that its size and facilities didn't measure up to that at most agricultural experiment stations. UK, they said, was behind the times and needed widespread improvement to maintain its good standing in the livestock research community.

Judge, who has visited Coldstream Farm on several occasions, said most of Coldstream's research facilities were obsolete. In particular, he cited UK's dairy and swine research centers as being "not typical of production facilities nowadays."

Concurring was Reggie Gomes, the head of the Animal Sciences Department at the U of I College of Agriculture.

And he said that, without improvements, UK could become "one of those institutions which cannot compete on the national level because they don't have the resources."

"Kentucky will either upgrade or they will fall behind and be one of those also-rans," Gomes said.

Judge said Purdue was in the final stages of a \$15 million livestock research expansion project that was viewed as "vital to the life of our research program."

With funding provided in 1981 by the Indiana legislature, Purdue has assembled a 1,700-acre farm 12 miles from campus and built "state-of-the-art" beef cattle and swine research centers on that farm. A dairy facility, the last step in the project, is in the planning stage, Judge said.

Purdue's former livestock farm was turned over to the university's research foundation, which is using part of the land for an industrial research facility. One part of the farm was sold for a housing development, and another is being converted into a city recreational park, he said.

"We now have facilities that are more representative of the industry," he said. "I can say with confidence that this has brought tremendous improvement to our research capabilities. Our department always has been highly regarded. Now, I would say that our department easily is regarded as one of the best."

U of I, according to Gomes, has been moving forward for years.

Ten years ago, the Illinois legislature approved a 30-year, \$80 million "Food For Century Three" program for the College of Agriculture with nearly \$18 million allocated for improvements to the animal sciences department. The program has

brought state-of-the-art swine and dairy research centers, renovation of the veterinary medicine center and a 50,000-square-foot addition to the department's laboratory research facility, he said.

Illinois has maintained its 2,200-acre livestock farm 1½ miles from the campus in Urbana, but Gomes expects the farm will become expendable in the future.

"Our farm is getting to be like Coldstream -- the town is closing in on us. We're closed in on two sides now. Because of the location, we have zealously guarded against a move. However, I suspect that the day will come when we have to move out. We'll have a need for more space."

Gomes said Missouri, Iowa State and Ohio State also were involved in major expansions in agricultural research. He said most major agricultural schools have been responding to "a significant number of technological advances in livestock research."

"You move forward to meet the changes, or you fall behind," he said.

UK College of Agriculture officials last week cited a number of reasons why they think Coldstream cannot meet the requirements for future research.

Virgil Hays, the head of the animal sciences department, said there was not enough land at Coldstream to efficiently manage the beef cattle, dairy, swine and sheep herds.

He said about 2,300 of those animals were confined to 850 acres, which is "an extremely high density."

"We have a very high density of research going on in a relatively small environment. That's not a good research environment," he said.

Barnhart said thin soil and a rocky subsurface make the land unsuitable for crop research, and that a buildup of manure over the years has increased the soil's nitrogen level so that "intensive" pasture research studies are not applicable to most farms.

"If you're doing a pasture grazing study on atypical soil conditions, then the data you gain from that study is not exactly applicable to a farmer out here who hasn't had this high a concentrate of manure on it. What we do on that soil cannot apply to many farms," he said.

The buildup of manure, he added, threatens to pollute the farm's water runoff.

(MORE)

(CONT.)

The farm's most glaring deficiency, officials say, is the swine and dairy research facilities.

Barnhart and Walker said the *swine facility* they designed 25 years ago was regarded as state-of-the-art at that time but has become obsolete.

"There are hog producers in Kentucky that have better facilities than we do," Barnhart said.

He said the dairy facility was a particular source of embarrassment.

"Dairy income is third or fourth in total farm cash income in this state, and we probably have one of the poorest dairy research facilities of any major dairy state."

He said the animal sciences department 10 years ago requested "land acreage in the magnitude of about 10,000 acres" to study the potential for large-scale beef cattle production in the state. He said that because of Coldstream's limitations, current research fell short of meeting the needs of struggling cattlemen.

"Beef cattle is one of the commodities that is adapted to almost every section of this state. It's the number two (farm) commodity in this state and yet beef cattle people are in big trouble. They haven't made any money in years, and it's the responsibility of this experiment station to try to develop some beef cattle systems we maybe can recommend to farmers so they can make a little money and utilize forage and some of this rougher land that is not adapted to row crops.

"We need more land and better facilities to meet this responsibility."

At the request of the board of trustees, the College of Agriculture last year submitted a report detailing its future needs. The report asks that Coldstream be replaced with at least 2,000 acres supporting new beef cattle, dairy, swine, sheep, poultry and horse nutrition facilities, a microbiological research lab, and conference and feed processing centers. Estimated cost is \$24.8 million.

The board accepted the report but gave no assurances that the specific requests would be met. The board, however, adopted a policy that Coldstream could not be sold until arrangements were made for the acquisition of another livestock research farm with "adequate facilities."

Walker said UK officials have looked at about 50,000 acres of land within 25 miles of campus and have found several suitable sites. He declined to identify all the sites but acknowledged that the 2,250-acre Blue Grass Farm in Garrard County was among those in consideration. That farm is owned by Texas oilman and thoroughbred owner Nelson Bunker Hunt.

It has been widely rumored that Owensboro developer David Hocker, who has expressed an interest in building a regional shopping mall at Coldstream, has acquired an option to buy Hunt's Garrard County farm in hope of trading it for Coldstream. Hocker recently denied that he had such an option.

Walker said he did not know if Blue Grass Farm would be offered for sale, but he added that UK would be interested in acquiring it.

"However, let me make it clear that we have not told anyone that Blue Grass Farm is the farm we must have if we sell Coldstream. No deal has been struck. There are other tracts that would meet our needs."

UK agricultural specialists are working on specifications for a new farm that are to be submitted to the board of trustees. If the specifications are approved, UK can advertise for bids. UK would evaluate the bids, but state government officials must give final approval to the farm's sale, Barnhart said.

The board is not expected to reach a decision until sometime next year.

A good teacher education proposal

11C 11-3-84
The decision by the Kentucky State University Board of Regents to move forward with an experimental master of arts teacher education program can provide a welcome addition not only to KSU's curriculum, but to the graduate-level education programs in the state as a whole.

We are particularly impressed that the proposed master's degree program at KSU will admit only students who hold bachelor's degrees in traditional academic subjects such as art, English, history, biology and mathematics, as well as physical education.

We hope that at least half of the graduate level course requirements for

the degree will be concentrated in the academic subject the student expects to teach. Procedural courses — how-to-teach courses — are fine and necessary, but a teacher without the best background in the subject being taught is not a good teacher.

The experimental degree program at KSU must be approved by both the Council on Higher Education and the state Department of Education. That approval ought to be forthcoming, because the program as outlined ... fills a higher education need at KSU and represents a sound effort to upgrade the preparation offered to future teachers in Kentucky.

— The (Frankfort) State Journal

Good changes for NCAA

701 11-2-86

The NCAA Council has proposed at least three rule changes that merit approval during the NCAA convention in January.

The most significant of the proposed rule changes would reduce by one-half the amount of recruiting time for football and basketball coaches. Such a change should be welcomed by coaches who now must spend hundreds of hours recruiting prospective athletes.

More importantly the change should be a relief to outstanding high school athletes, who often are distracted from both their studies and their athletic endeavors by recruiting efforts. The proposed rule would limit the amount of time college coaches can talk to high school athletes to only a few specified weeks and would allow the student-athlete to concentrate on helping his high school team and earning the grades to be able to compete in the college classroom.

Another proposed change would allow college athletes to give their game passes to anyone they choose. Earlier this year, the NCAA attempted to suspend the majority of the University of Nebraska football team for one or two games after it was discovered the players had been giving their game passes to unauthorized people like fiancés and friends. Fortunately, that attempt was overruled and served to reveal the silliness of the game pass rule.

As long as the players are not selling the game passes, why should the NCAA care whom they give them to? Under the new rule, selling of the tickets still would be prohibited.

A third rule would require that coaches surrender their "shoe money" to the university. According to the NCAA, football and basketball coaches at big-name universities can earn as much as \$100,000 in promotional fees from shoe manufacturers by dressing their

athletes in a particular brand of shoes. That's why the University of Kentucky basketball team switched its brand of shoes with the arrival of Eddie Sutton.

The proposed rule would require that the fees go to the university's athletic fund and not the coaches. That's the way it always should have been. After all, it is the name of the university, and not the coach that the manufacturer is hoping to cash in on.

Another proposed change would ban boosters from being involved in recruiting. The concept is solid, but we can foresee some enforcement problems.

If a high school is blessed with the talents of a highly recruited athlete, it is likely that a local resident would encourage the athlete to attend his alma mater. Would such encouragement constitute recruiting by a booster? Suppose a booster

unintentionally bumped into a star athlete and encouraged him to attend his university?

NCAA officials claim the rule would allow for such incidental contacts but would prohibit planned meetings between athletes and boosters. Boosters also would be banned from contacting athletes by telephone or letter.

Boosters often cause the biggest problems for colleges. They frequently are the sources of illegal gifts and payments to athletes. They are often involved in high-pressure recruiting efforts.

If the proposed rule can curb such abuses without punishing a university for the unauthorized actions of boosters, then it should be adopted. However, it should be carefully worded to avoid too stringent enforcement by NCAA investigators. Universities cannot control every action by boosters and should not be held responsible for unintentional rule infractions caused by its supporters.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Panel pessimistic about future of liability insurance

TDI 11-3-86

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — A panel of local and state-government representatives is not optimistic about the future of liability insurance for Kentucky's city and county governments.

In fact, 1987 could be the worst year yet unless the federal government steps in with some tort reforms. That was the gloomy forecast given at a workshop on liability insurance at Local Government Day, sponsored and conducted at Morehead State University on Saturday.

The four-member panel included representatives of various phases of government, including state Rep. Marshall Long, D-Shelbyville; Shelbyville Mayor Neil Hackworth; Nelson County Judge/Executive Mike Abell; and Lebanon Mayor Maurice Spalding.

Spalding, president of the Kentucky Municipal League, served as moderator.

Within the past two years, liability insurance has increased approximately 400 percent for local governments and their officials across the state, Abell said.

Abell, who also is president of the Kentucky Association of Counties, said Nelson County had to pay \$75,000 for insurance this year, an increase of \$60,000 since 1984. The revenue of the county had only increased by \$50,000 during that same two-year period.

"But it's not just a problem of paying, it's also a problem of getting the insurance," he said.

Long, who serves as chairman of a legislative subcommittee on liability insurance for municipal officers, said a small town in his district was forced to close the only community playground to get its insurance.

"The General Assembly is ready to attack the problem, but we need your help," he told the approximately 50 elected officials present for the conference. "The best lobbying is done back home."

A cap on liability claims was mentioned as the first step. Also needed are some restrictions on "frivolous" lawsuits, they said.

Hackworth, who is an attorney and runs an insurance agency in addition to his mayoral duties, said a municipality is sometimes named in a lawsuit when its part or fault is only 1 percent. However, the city could end up paying 100 percent, he said.

"They're looking for the deep pocket and we need to find some way of limiting the claim to the proportion of responsibility," he said. "It's only fair we stop assessing the city when it's the fault of another."

Some suggestions from the panel included the liability caps and bringing claims before a tribunal educated on claim responsibility.

Ron Scott of the municipal league gave a report on that agency's proposal to begin an insurance pool for members. A study showed it is feasible, and the league may be offering its own insurance to members in the future. However, he cautioned, pooling is a short-

Panel

Continued from Page 13

term answer to needed tort reform.

However, tort reform also must come from the federal government to effectively back up anything the state could do, they said.

A bill offering some state insurance reforms died in the state Senate during the 1986 General Assembly, Long said. The bill had been passed by the House.

Long said the liability-insurance issue could be part of a special session, depending on the report returned by a governor's committee due next year.

(Athletes' studies being emphasized at Kentucky colleges)

By MIKE EMBRY

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — During last football season two University of Kentucky football players were unexpectedly called into coach Jerry Claiborne's office at Commonwealth Stadium.

Claiborne looked sternly at the players and handed them each a letter. "Your parents should receive their copies tomorrow," he told them.

The letter had nothing to do with football. It had to do with slipping classwork.

The story was related by Bob Bradley, UK's assistant athletic director in charge of academics. He said the players got their acts together in the classroom after the meeting.

"They knew he meant business," said Bradley.

Athletic programs at Kentucky's universities are putting an emphasis on academics.

As Claiborne says, "That's why the kids come to college."

While mandatory study halls have long been associated with college athletics and are still in use, universities are now using tutors, remedial programs and computers to help athletes complete their undergraduate work.

Bradley said the University of Kentucky Athletics Association will spend about \$200,000 this year on tutorial and academic counseling assistance through CATS — the Center for Academic and Tutorial Services.

The athletes punch in on a time clock when they report to the CATS facility in Memorial Coliseum and punch out when they leave.

"The number of hours depends on the kids," said Bradley. "Virtually every kid is on study hours. We want to see them each week. We find that their work goes down when you don't see them."

While in CATS, the athletes can receive tutoring assistance in any course. They are also taught study skills and given help in reading and vocabulary.

"I know we're successful," said Bradley. "I've been around this for nine years. When I look at the skills the athletes learn and how they're learning how to learn, that's a big difference. It's not a facade."

The University of Louisville has three full-time advisers, three graduate assistants and a core of tutors in its program, according to Steve Milburn, director of Athletic Academic Counseling.

"Our expressly stated goal is that every student will graduate," he said. "Although there are some that don't, that's always been our policy."

He said that while instructors send classroom reports to his office, "we feel students need to take most of the initiative in what they are doing.... We try to stay out as much as possible and let the student take the responsibility for how they do in courses."

Joan Hopkins monitors the academic work of nearly 380 athletes and oversees the tutorial program "Study Table" at Eastern Kentucky University.

"They can ask me questions about class subjects," she said. "I can call instructors and work with the instructor and student on any problems."

Athletes at Kentucky State "have the opportunity and are given the

opportunity to any and all remedial and tutorial help on campus," said William Head, the school's athletic director. "Our president is a stickler on the athletes succeeding and graduating."

Head said all athletes are required to spend a minimum of 1½ hours a day in study hall.

Athletes are kept "in the mainstream of other students as much as possible" at Morehead State, according to Jim McClellan, academic counselor.

While his office gives tutorial assistance, he said, "It takes dedication on the athlete's part that's above the average student."

At Murray State, athletes in all sports are required to attend study halls on campus where they can receive academic help, said Craig Bohnert, the school's sports information director.

A similar program is operated at Western Kentucky University, where all but the men's and women's basketball teams use the Special Services office on campus, said sports information director Paul Just.

"Coaches receive periodic reports on how the athletes are doing," he said.

Just said the Hilltopper Athletic Foundation, similar to the UK Athletics Association, provides funds to hire tutors in some courses.

The NCAA has asked its member schools to supply figures on the percentage of athletes graduating each year, beginning with the freshman class of 1981, but the first statistics will not be available until December.

University officials offered some figures to argue the success of their academic programs:

Last season 10 UK football players were named to the All-Southeastern Conference academic team and one made the Academic All-American team. Seven were All-SEC in 1984.

Since 1972, 70 percent of the basketball players and 68 percent of the football players have earned degrees at the University of Louisville.

At Eastern Kentucky University, there is a 76-percent graduation rate among athletes who earned letters over the past five years.

Six Western Kentucky football players posted 3.00-or-better grade-point averages last year. The Hilltoppers were the only school in the eight-team Sun Belt Conference to have three athletes named to the league's 15-person all-academic team, and they also had 18 on the conference's honor roll.

Murray State had two athletes, a golfer and a basketball player, named to Academic All-American teams in 1985.

Louisville's Milburn said coaches at his school are receptive to the academic programs.

"I've never had a coach say, 'I don't care how you do it, just get him eligible,'" he said.

UK's Bradley said the head coach is the key. "If the head coach says he's (athlete) got to do it, he'll do it. He holds the hammer. That's why Claiborne is so successful," he said.

Claiborne, an honor student-athlete at Kentucky in the 1940s, believes schools have a responsibility to provide academic assistance.

"I think everybody has to," he said. "We should."

Fourth of college students in poll accept creationism

HL 11-4-86
Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Texas — About a fourth of 1,000 college students polled in Texas, California and Connecticut say they believe in the biblical account of creation, according to a recent study by anthropologists and sociologists.

A "strong relation" exists between acceptance of creationism and political and religious values, with students who accept creationism tending to be politically conservative and religiously fundamentalist, said Dr. Francis Harrold, associate anthropology professor at the University of Texas at Arlington.

While about 25 percent of the students said they believed that God created humans as they are today, almost half said they believed that Adam and Eve were the first humans, Harrold said.

Creationism is linked closely to a literal translation of the biblical book of Genesis, teaching that the Earth and most of its life forms came into existence suddenly about 6,000 years ago.

Scientific belief is that the Earth is billions of years old and that fossil evidence shows life forms gradually began developing millions of years ago.

The study, designed to gauge students' beliefs in so-called pseudo-scientific theories, found a "surprisingly high" acceptance of such beliefs.

The study, designed to gauge students' beliefs in so-called pseudo-scientific theories, found a "surprisingly high" acceptance of such beliefs, said Harrold.

Between 20 percent and 40 percent of those surveyed said they believed in various such theories, including extrasensory perception, Big Foot, the lost city of Atlantis and unidentified flying objects.

The study is "one more voice joining the chorus saying there may be something deficient in our science education," Harrold said. Many people "don't have a very good idea about how science works," he said.

According to the study, Texas students showed a considerably higher acceptance of creationist beliefs than the other students. Twenty-eight percent of Texas students agreed with creationism, compared with 19 percent of California and Connecticut students.

Other study results did not vary geographically, Harrold said.

"The study tells (college science

professors) that you may well be walking into a classroom where one out of five students will be classifiable as a creationist," Harrold said.

The study found no link between belief in creationism and belief in theories such as UFOs and ESP, Harrold said.

Harrold said students who said they accepted creationism did so fairly strongly. However, students who said they believed in such things as Big Foot or UFOs generally were less strongly convinced, he said.

More than half the students surveyed said they believed that some psychics can predict the future. But students overall showed a surprisingly low acceptance of astrology, said Harrold.

The study's subjects attended UT-Arlington and Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Central Connecticut State University in Connecticut and Occidental College and the University of Southern California in California.

Huddleston is back on ballot

— for a seat on UK board

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Two years after he lost his U.S. Senate seat to Mitch McConnell, Walter "Dee" Huddleston's name is on a ballot again.

However, he isn't running for a high-visibility political office that wins headlines, necessitates television commercials or catches the attention of even a small number of Kentuckians.

But if name recognition helps, Huddleston should be the front-runner in the race for an alumni seat on the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees.

In recent weeks, about 70,000 UK graduates throughout the nation have received ballots containing Huddleston's name and those of five other alumni nominated for the seat held by William Black of Paducah, whose term expires Dec. 31. He has been an alumni trustee for 16 years.

Besides Huddleston and Black, the nominees are Paul Fenwick of Louisville, Frances Parsons of Pineville, Julia Tackett of Lexington and Lee Truman of Bowling Green.

The six were nominated in September for one of the three alumni seats on the 20-member UK board by an Alumni Association committee.

The names of the top three vote-getters in the alumni balloting will be sent to Gov. Martha Layne Collins, who will appoint one of them to the board.

Huddleston, who operates a legislative consulting firm in Washington, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The former two-term Democratic senator, who also has business interests and a home in Elizabethtown, has long been active in UK alumni affairs.

Besides Black, the other alumni trustee is Frank Ramsey Jr. of Madisonville.

Collins has yet to fill the seat held by Tommy Bell of Lexington, who died earlier this year. The names of the three alumni who received the most votes for that seat — Betty Carol Clark of Glasgow and Ted Bates and John Owens, both of Lexington — were sent to Collins by UK's trustees in June.

Jay Brumfield, director of the UK Alumni Association, said there is no written criterion for nomination as an alumni trustee.

The nominating committee, and the national alumni association's board of directors, which approves the nominees, "is basically looking for people who can represent the university and specifically the alumni," Brumfield said.

Official denies Notre Dame has picked him as president

By THOMAS P. WYMAN
Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — A priest identified as the likely successor to the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh as president of the University of Notre Dame dismissed the story yesterday as speculation.

A university spokesman said a special selection committee has two meetings scheduled before the board of trustees elects a new president Nov. 14. The spokesman did not deny a report in the Chicago Tribune that university theologian Edward A. Malloy will be chosen by the committee and approved by the board.

Malloy said, however, that the report is "sheer speculation. In fact, the nominating committee, that has yet to make the recommendation, is meeting today. Anybody who spoke about it didn't know what they were talking about."

Richard W. Conklin, the director of university information services, said the search committee gathered yesterday in Chicago and will recommend a candidate at its final meeting Nov. 13, the day before the board convenes for the autumn meeting.

"That's the crucial meeting, because that's where they'll make the decision that will be presented to the board the next day," Conklin said. "I don't think the decision's

been made. That's why they're still meeting."

Hesburgh said he will take no role in the selection of his successor. Chicago business executive Andrew J. McKenna, board vice chairman, denied the screening committee had settled on a candidate.

Hesburgh, 69, is completing his 35th year as chief executive officer of the 9,500-student Roman Catholic school.

Malloy, 45, the university's associate provost and a former Notre Dame basketball player, is to be nominated by the committee and confirmed by the board, unidentified sources told the Chicago Tribune.

Malloy is a native of Washington, D.C., and an ordained Holy Cross priest who specializes in ethics as an associate professor of theology.

The other finalists, all Holy Cross priests, are identified by the university as:

David T. Tyson, vice president of student affairs and an associate professor of management; E. William Beauchamp, executive assistant to Hesburgh and a professor of management; Michael D. McCafferty, associate professor of law and assistant dean of the law school; and Ernest J. Bartell, director of the university's Kellogg Institute for International Studies.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Voters reject plan to appoint chief of state schools

By Cindy Rugeley 11-5-86
Herald-Leader political writer

A flood of opposition in the state's rural areas spelled doom yesterday for a proposed constitutional amendment that would have made the state superintendent of public instruction an appointed position.

With 85 percent of the precincts reporting, the totals were:

Yes: 202,141, or 43 percent

No: 264,653, or 57 percent

Supporters led by Gov. Martha Layne Collins had targeted much of their efforts at approval in the state's two largest cities and in Northern Kentucky.

Supporters said that they expected a greater margin of victory in Fayette County than the 7,000 votes they received.

They also said that they did not anticipate that non-related issues on the ballot in Eastern Kentucky and other non-urban counties would produce the voter turnout that they did.

Turnout statewide was expected to be 400,000 but it exceeded 500,000.

"We accepted the reality that the higher the voter turnout, the lesser the odds," said Mike Ruehling of the Lexington-based Preston Group that helped supporters in the campaign.

Collins said last night that she thought the campaign had increased awareness on the importance of the position.

"We have made the people of Kentucky more aware about the position of school superintendent, and they will take in consideration the qualifications of the next superintendent of public instruction," she said.

"We felt the we had a good campaign; we knew it was going to be an uphill battle."

Robert Sexton, the executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, said that the amendment was but one step in the effort to reshape education and that supporters now would move on to others.

"You've got to affirmatively convince voters to be for amendments.

... This was a hard one to convince them on. It's a hard issue and people were easily confused about it.

"Even people that are well aware that there are serious problems with politics in the school couldn't be convinced that this is the solution. I think it is because of a level of cynicism about government in general. I am disappointed that those people have kind of lost faith," Sexton said.

The Prichard Committee had made passage of the amendment a priority.

Sexton said he thought it would be a long time before a similar amendment was considered.

Malcolm Chancey, the chairman of Committee for Education Excellence that was formed to support the amendment, was more optimistic.

"Next time we will try harder," he said.

Leaders of the Kentucky Education Association and PTA, the two organizations that fought against the amendment, said that they were anxious to meet with supporters and work on other education issues.

Representatives of the two groups plan to meet with members of the Kentucky Association of School Board and Kentucky Association of School

Administrators today to discuss education improvements. Those two groups opposed the amendment.

"We want to say we are ready to go to work on education," Betty Wehner, the president of the state PTA, said.

Dave Allen, the director of KEA, said that changing the method of choosing the superintendent was a minor issue in education improvement.

"I hope now is the opportunity for all of us to take care of education," he said.

Mrs. Wehner and Allen both said that the meeting today was not a conciliatory gesture with the two organizations that had supported the amendment.

The amendment would have provided for the state's top school official to be appointed by the 13-member state board of education.

Supporters launched an aggressive, last-minute media campaign to win support. They argued that the amendment would eliminate much of the politics from the office, would provide for continuity and would allow for the hiring of a professional, full-time educator.

Opponents contended that it would remove the voice of the people from the selection process and that it would not guarantee an end to politics in the office.

Proposals to appoint the superintendent of public instruction have failed at the polls four times before — in 1921, 1953, 1957 and 1973.

The proposal was one of two constitutional amendments that were voted on yesterday. An amendment allowing the mayors of the state's nine largest cities to succeed themselves was approved.

In recent years, voters have reversed their historic opposition to amending the state's 1891 constitution. Six constitutional amendments have been approved since 1973. One other that would have allowed statewide officeholders, including the governor, to succeed themselves failed in 1981. It was the only one to have organized opposition.

From Page One

Collins made passage of the amendment a key issue during the 1986 session of the General Assembly.

After the legislature voted to put it on the ballot, Collins began organizing supporters to carry out a statewide effort for its approval.

Last night, she said she did not consider it a personal defeat. She also said that she did not think starting earlier would have made any difference.

A poll conducted in August found that the amendment was opposed by a 2-1 margin. But it also found that better-educated people, women and urban residents were more likely to support it.

As early as August, supporters were putting together a fund-raising committee and beginning a quiet campaign.

But it wasn't until the last two weeks before the election that the effort kicked into full gear. Television advertising emphasizing the lack of requirements for a person to hold the job began airing in Lexington, Louisville and the Owensboro area.

The campaign also included mailings and phone calls.

In the final days of the campaign, groups and individuals from throughout the state flooded the news media with endorsements of the amendment. Those included political leaders of both parties, university presidents, and the Kentucky Farm Bureau, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, Fayette Urban County Council and Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler, Kentucky Jaycees and Kentucky School Boards Association.

Collins and other supporters last week held news conferences throughout the state and Collins went door to door in Lexington and Louisville neighborhoods.

KEA and the Kentucky PTA responded with news conferences of their own as well as radio and newspaper advertisements.

TOPIC: THE COLLEGES

WRITER: THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

These are excerpts from "College: The Undergraduate Experience in America," released Saturday by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. An editorial on the study is on the facing page today.

Why Go to College?

On three separate occasions, from 1969 to 1984, undergraduates were asked to indicate the "essential" outcomes of a college education. From the first survey to the last, "training and skills for an occupation" and getting a "detailed grasp of a specialized field" moved from near the bottom to the top. In contrast, "learning to get along with people" and "formulating values and goals for life" became much less important.

Grade Grubbing

What we found in many classrooms was a mismatch between faculty and student expectations, a gap that left both parties unfulfilled. Faculty, concerned with scholarship, wanted to share ideas with students who were expected to appreciate what professors do. This appreciation might exist in graduate or upper division courses where teachers and students have overlapping interests, but we found this was not the case in lower division courses.

Students are remarkably conscious of grades, willing to conform to the formula for success. "A college degree isn't enough," said one honors student. "You've got to have a good GPA to get into graduate school or get a first-rate job."

Another comment: "People at this college are very résumé-conscious. Undergraduates are afraid of controversy. They hesitate to participate in vigorous live and take on any topic. The main thing is to prepare for the exam."

If faculty and students do not see themselves as having important business to do together, prospects for effective learning are diminished. The most discouraging comment came from a professor who said he liked the passivity of students: "With these students, not everything has to be proven."

This "no hassle" attitude was vividly revealed in the classroom at a prestigious Northeast college. Students in a Gothic fiction course had been asked to read all of Peter Straub's novel, *Ghost Story*. When they assembled the following Monday morning, only six of the 60 students in a large lecture hall raised their hands when asked who had done the reading. The professor then took all

of his 90-minute lecture to review the plot. Some students took notes.

At the end of class he apologized: "I'm sorry if I spoiled the finish for those of you who haven't gotten there yet." But no one looked disappointed. They'd just received all the information they needed for an upcoming test and wouldn't have to read.

Women in Classroom

Women now make up over half of all undergraduate enrollments, and they get the majority of all bachelor's and master's degrees. In 1963, about half of all women undergraduates majored in education. In 1983 only 15 percent were doing so.

Still, in most classrooms, women are overshadowed. Even the brightest women students often remain silent. They may submit excellent written work and will frequently wait until after class to approach a teacher privately about issues raised in the discussion. But it is the men who seem often to be recognized and talk most in class. Not only do men talk more, but what they say often carries more weight.

Students in Libraries

We found that the library is viewed by most undergraduates simply as a quiet place to study. A freshman told us: "Something's going on in the dorm room round the clock, and my roommate plays records all the time. I go to the library to get some peace and quiet. I don't check out books, but at least I can concentrate for a while."

Over half of them never use the library to consult specialized bibliographies or to read a basic document referred to by an author. About 40 percent never use the library to "run down leads" or to look for further references.

There is a larger concern: To exhort students to use the library is useless if they do not prize a book, and many un-

dergraduates, even when they come to college, have never been introduced to the joy of reading. Parents do not read to children, and a study by the National Assessment of Educational Progress reported that high school seniors actually spend less time reading books than fourth-graders.

Concern for Wellness

Most encouraging is the emerging emphasis on wellness: More and more colleges see health and body care as an important educational objective. The chairman of the Intra-

"To exhort students to use the library is useless if they do not prize a book, and many undergraduates, even when they come to college, have never been introduced to the joy of reading."

murals department at one college said the emphasis on wellness is nofad. "Our students are in better shape than they were in the '70s, and there is a new awareness of the importance of caring for their bodies."

At a large public university on our tour, over two-thirds of the students participate in a university-sponsored "wellness program" that includes health education and fitness training. The project also prepares a group of students to be "health promoters" and sends them back to their residences to help others.

Life on the Campus

Students are heading back to campus housing, and doubling up (sometimes tripling up) in rooms. For 40 percent of the undergraduates we surveyed, college is, quite literally, a home away from home. For freshmen the rate is much higher.

The new enthusiasm for campus living is a paradoxical turnabout. Just 15 years ago, most requirements that students had to live on campus were abolished. The courts have since ruled that students cannot be forced to live in campus housing simply because colleges need the money.

Despite some grumbling about overcrowding, noise, heat and hot water, most of the undergraduates we talked with said dorm life is "just great." The typical residence hall is now coed. "Special interest" and "quiet" floors are available, and the freedom to decorate common areas and refurbish the rooms are options enthusiastically supported by students.

There are, of course, exceptions. One junior told us: "My worst experience in college

involved walking in on my roommate when he and his girlfriend were, to put it politely, passionate on the couch. He had the nerve to get mad at me for being so inconsiderate when 'I knew he had a guest.'"

College students today take for granted lifestyles that 20 years ago might have gotten their parents admonished or [the students] expelled. Residential living is, in fact, one of the least well-guided aspects of the undergraduate experience. Personal freedoms are generally unrestricted, and thoughtless actions create difficulty for others. Responsibility for residence hall living has been delegated so far down the administrative ladder that leaders on the campus have little idea about what goes on in these facilities — unless there is a big crisis.

Use of Drugs

During campus visits, we found that at almost all colleges and universities alcohol is overwhelmingly the drug of choice and the drug of greatest damage. According to our survey of undergraduates, 42 percent of the respondents say that alcohol is a problem on campus.

While faculty and administrators do not mention cocaine in discussing drug use, students do. Several undergraduates described one fraternity whose affluent members routinely spend several hundred dollars a weekend on cocaine and who inflate ticket prices of the spring formal to factor in a \$15,000 drug budget.

We found that what to do for those who drink too much has become an urgently discussed issue on most campuses in our study. Pushed to the wall by a number of legal and social factors, colleges are being forced to

rethink one of college folklore's legends: the boozing boisterous undergraduate.

Campus counseling centers have become a vital part of the response to alcohol abuse. The counseling center on one [campus] recently hired a substance-abuse coordinator who set up a peer-counseling program to deal with both drinking and drug problems.

On other campuses, administrators have decided that the alcohol issue should be ignored, or quietly condoned. Says one administrator: "Students are going to drink regardless. We'd rather control and supervise it here than have them drive off campus and maybe end up hurting someone."

What we found particularly disturbing is the ambivalence college administrators feel about their overall responsibility for student behavior. Many were not sure what standards to expect or require. Where is the balance to be struck between students' personal "rights" and institutional concerns?

In just 30 years colleges have gone from being parent to clinician. No one would argue that they can or should return to the days when young women were locked in, when lights were out at 11 p.m. and when to be caught with a bottle of beer was to risk suspension or expulsion. But does this mean that there are no standards by which conduct can be measured, or that colleges have no obligations to their students?

We found students less confused. In our national survey about half of today's undergraduates said they support a code of conduct on the campus; at liberal arts colleges it was 60 percent. A slightly higher percentage of undergraduates said that known drug offenders should be suspended or dismissed.

© New York Times News Service

Alaska leads nation in pay for teachers, pupil spending

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alaska, where nearly everything costs more, leads the nation in education spending, both in teacher pay and spending on each student.

Teachers, meanwhile, get the lowest salaries in South Dakota, while Utah ranks 50th in spending for each student.

Nationally, the nation's school systems spent an average of \$3,723 on each pupil in the 1985-86 school year, and the typical teacher salary was \$25,313, according to information compiled by the National Education Association.

At the top of both ratings, Alaska averaged \$8,349 in spending on pupils, and it paid its teachers an average of

\$41,480 apiece.

Utah spent only \$2,297 on each pupil, the NEA figures showed, although it ranked 32nd in teacher pay at an average of \$22,341.

South Dakota averaged \$18,095 in pay for teachers, and ranked 39th in overall spending on pupils, at \$2,967 per child.

Kentucky averaged \$20,940 in teacher pay and spent \$2,853 on each child.

Nationally, the NEA reported 2,495,000 public schoolteachers working in 1986, up slightly from a year earlier and also surpassing the peak of 2,211,000 reported in 1980.

After Alaska, the five top states for teacher salaries were New York, \$30,678; Michigan, \$30,168; Rhode Is-

land, \$29,470; and California, \$29,132.

The District of Columbia spent \$33,990.

In average spending for each student, the top five were Alaska; New York, \$5,710; New Jersey, \$5,536; Wyoming, \$5,440; and Connecticut, \$4,888.

The District of Columbia spent \$5,020.

At the other end of the scale, joining South Dakota with the lowest teacher pay were Mississippi, \$18,443; Arkansas, \$19,538; Maine, \$19,583; and New Hampshire, \$20,263.

After Utah, the five with the lowest average spending for each student were Mississippi, \$2,305; Idaho, \$2,509; Tennessee, \$2,533; and Arkansas, \$2,642.

A debate on higher education

Herald Leader 11-5-86

As little as a decade ago, graduating from college was still a prized accomplishment in the United States. Now it's almost a given. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching argues that with the expansion of opportunity has come a dilution of quality: Students aren't working as hard, nor are their teachers. Credentials count for more than actual learning. Alcohol flows far too freely on campus. Women, although over half of all undergraduate enrollments, are still overshadowed in class.

All of these contentions have the ring of truth about them. They will spur some much-needed discussion and controversy about what the process of going to college should include.

What it should not include, according to Carnegie President Ernest L. Boyer, are teachers spreading themselves thin to accomplish even mediocre scholarship, the teaching of careers without exposure to ethics or the liberal arts and the idea that standardized test scores are a valid tool to match students with colleges.

Unfortunately, the "numerical matchmaker" of standardized tests does more than provide colleges with bragging rights and National Merit semifinalists. It also provides a common standard by which students and their parents, the purchasers of a college education, can measure quality.

True, such tests fall far short of perfection. The American College Testing Program (commonly called ACT) and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) don't measure writing ability,

for example. They don't tell you how well a student responds to the hours of hard study that can be involved in college coursework. They don't measure a student's desire to be educated versus a student's desire merely to acquire enough credit hours to put together a resume and interview with large corporations.

But, however flawed, they do provide a common source of hard data. That data shouldn't be junked simply because such scores figure in the admission decisions of only an elite handful of colleges.

Nonetheless, there's much to be said on behalf of the Carnegie Report. It addresses the new careerism among college students, the idea that a course is worthless unless it can be translated into dollars on a first-year salary. It warns of the false swank of college drinking bouts and "the boozing, boisterous undergraduate." It suggests that the pressure on teachers to perform and publish basement-quality research be lifted in favor of a more realistic approach to the teaching-scholarship combination. It suggests that major fields of study should include courses that put a student's major into a broader perspective, such as senior seminars and written theses.

During much of the education reform movement, higher education was regarded as a revered stepchild at best and an unhappy appendage to public schools at the worst. The recent "back to basics" campaign for college curricula waged by Education Secretary William Bennett will help change that. So will the Carnegie report on colleges.

Catalyst for education

Chronicle Journal 11-5-86

A NEW Carnegie Foundation report offers a banquet of stimulating ideas about undergraduate education in America and provides dozens of suggestions for strengthening a system that is already the object of worldwide envy.

Those worthy of the name "educator" will make the summaries of the report presented in this week's edition of *Chronicle of Higher Education* required reading. Serious-minded high school students and their parents will find the report useful, too. It should help students clarify what they want from college and prepare them to ask the right questions.

College: The Undergraduate Experience in America is an extensive survey of college education based upon interviews with 13,000 faculty members, undergraduates, administrators, high school students and parents. Among staff members' recommendations are several that seem to speak directly

to problem areas in Kentucky higher education.

They include these:

■ Students urgently need better information about the range of colleges available and their various options. Colleges should explain the characteristics of those who do, and do not, succeed at their institutions. If a college doesn't use standardized test scores as a significant yardstick for selection, it shouldn't require them.

■ Colleges must recognize that language proficiency is the first prerequisite for a college education. They should assess the reading and writing skills of in-coming students; require freshmen to take a year-long English course that emphasizes writing; and work closely with elementary and high schools to improve the teaching of English.

■ More emphasis should be placed on the role of faculty. Indeed, the authors say most colleges and universities should give priority to teaching, not research. They correctly add that while professors need not publish, all must demonstrate that they are first rate scholars by being on the cutting edge of the profession, knowing the literature in their fields and skillfully communicating it to students.

These observations offer only a taste of the report's revealing commentary on the state of undergraduate education. The Carnegie report should serve as the catalyst and provide a focus for rigorous examination. It deserves the attention of all who recognize the importance of educational excellence both for individual growth and national security.

Excerpts from the Carnegie Foundation report appear on the opposite page.



MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

(TDI 11-5-86) In our view _____

The end of a decline

An enrollment increase of one is hardly anything to brag about, but to officials at Morehead State University, just having one more full-time student attending classes than a year ago is a positive sign.

For one thing, the miniscule increase marks an end to a steady decline in enrollment the university has experienced in recent years. Even a leveling off of enrollment is better than a decline.

This fall's enrollment also is good news because it comes as something of a surprise. University officials had projected an 8 percent enrollment decline and had budgeted for that amount.

The failure of that decline to materialize means the university will receive higher-than-anticipated revenue from tuitions.

The increase also disqualifies the university from \$500,000 in funds allotted by the General Assembly to offset financial problems that would be caused by a sharp decline in enrollment. That is money MSU officials are happy not to receive.

A one-student increase may not be a cause for celebration, but we hope it is a sign that the worst is over for Morehead State University and it will again assume its rightful place as eastern Kentucky's leading institution of higher education.

Defeat of Amendment 1 leaves KEA and PTA allied with forces of ignorance

Commenting on the defeat of Amendment 1, Gov. Martha Layne Collins said that Kentuckians are now better informed about the position of superintendent of public instruction. It would be comforting to conclude that Kentuckians rejected the amendment after having thought about its effects on education, but there's little evidence that's the case.

Consider, for instance, the peculiar reactions of the only two education organizations that opposed it, the Kentucky Education Association teachers' group and the Kentucky PTA. You'd suppose that these two organizations would have based their opposition on a thoughtful analysis of this issue. But their leaders' comments after the election were anything but thoughtful.

David Allen, president of the KEA, dismissed the superintendent's amendment as "a fairly minor question" and suggested attention be paid instead to the state's appalling dropout rate. To hear Allen tell it, the superintendent is good for only one thing, and that is to warm an office chair while obeying every whim of the legislature.

That's an odd view to be coming from the KEA. The organization always supports a candidate for superintendent and sometimes puts up one of its own members as a candidate.

In fact, the superintendent is the key figure in the entire state education system. An aggressive, well-qualified superintendent can initiate programs, hire talented administrators, set a tone to lead Kentucky toward continued education reform — and, yes, work to

slice the number of dropouts. An elected political hack can collect a paycheck and plot a race for another office as Kentucky backtracks from the progress it has made.

Allen's remarks are even more peculiar because KEA campaigned so hard for the amendment's defeat. That he now can blithely dismiss the issue as unimportant shows how intellectually dishonest and self-serving the KEA's position was.

As for the PTA, the most charitable thing that can be said of its opposition is that it was misguided. Just how misguided can be gauged from the comments of Marlene Helfrich, the PTA's legislative chairman, who says her group now wants to focus on

getting the General Assembly to set qualifications for the superintendent's position. This suggests that Ms. Helfrich doesn't know the state constitution from a stale can of tuna.

The constitution sets the qualifications for the office, which are simply that candidates must be 30 years old and residents of Kentucky. It's surely desirable to set some meaningful qualification — such as, say, knowing how to read. But the fact is that such a change can't be made without a constitutional amendment.

Does the PTA now propose putting the question of qualifications up for a public vote? One hopes not. Imagine a statewide vote on such questions as whether the superintendent should have a doctorate or (which is more likely) whether the superintendent

should come from Kentucky. The furor surrounding the drafting and consideration of such an amendment would lower educational politics to new levels. Amendment 1's proposal, that the state Board of Education set qualifications, was infinitely simpler and more sensible.

Why is there such an air of unreality about the postelection comments of KEA and PTA leaders? Perhaps because they'd prefer that no one think very hard about what really happened in this election.

The principal argument both groups used was that Amendment 1 would take away the right to vote. That argument is at heart an argument for the status quo — which in educational terms is an argument for continuing to rank near the bottom.

To whom did this argument appeal? Just look at a county-by-county list of vote totals. With a few exceptions, the amendment did best in the counties with the highest educational levels and worst in the counties with the lowest educational levels.

In other words, the KEA and PTA allied themselves in this election with the state's least-educated voters. That is why it's hard to take the KEA and PTA seriously now that they want to lead the charge for educational reform.

What Gertrude Stein said about Oakland also holds true for the supposed good intentions of these two organizations. There's no *there* there.

Contenders getting in line to run for school chief

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — With the dust barely settled from Tuesday's crushing defeat of the amendment to appoint the state superintendent of public instruction, several candidates are lining up for the office.

If all of them run, the Democrats will have a crowded field in next May's primary. No Republican candidates' names have surfaced, but a party spokesman said the GOP may also have a wide-open primary.

The superintendent's amendment, which would have abolished the election of the state's chief school officer, was defeated by nearly 79,000 votes in Tuesday's election.

Polls had shown that the proposal, which supporters called crucial for continued education improvement, was likely to lose. But few thought it would be so thoroughly rejected.

The amendment passed in only 11 of the state's 120 counties and carried in only four urban counties — Campbell, Kenton, Fayette and Jefferson. It was defeated in every county east of Lexington except Bourbon County.

Potential candidates for superintendent said yesterday that they had watched the amendment campaign closely. But most added that they had done little to prepare for a race.

At least seven Democrats are either running for the office or are leaning in that direction.

"I'm thinking seriously at this time about running," said former Superintendent Ray Barber, 63, of Lexington.

Barber, who said he had thought the amendment might pass, was superintendent from 1979 to 1983. A Scottsville native and former legislator, Barber was an education adviser to former Gov. Julian Carroll and deputy superintendent of public instruction before becoming superintendent.

Also considering the race "very strongly" is John Brock, superintendent of Rowan County schools since 1976. "I'll have a public statement concerning my plans within the next few weeks," he said.

Brock, 48, is also a former Montgomery County superintendent and was the state Department of Education's planning

director under former Superintendent Lyman Ginger in 1971-75.

A third potential candidate is state Rep. Roger Noe, chairman of the House Education Committee and a psychology professor at the University of Kentucky's Southeast Community College in Cumberland.

"At this point I'm fairly certain I'll run," said Noe, 37, adding that he plans to decide later this year.

Randy Kimbrough, 47, instructional supervisor for the Warren County schools, is the fourth possible candidate. "I'll make a decision within the next month," she said.

She was the state's assistant superintendent for instruction during the 1975-79 administration of Superintendent James B. Graham and a deputy assistant superintendent for finance and administration during Barber's administration.

Harry "Gippy" Graham, director of community education in the state Education Department for the past 11½ years, was the only Democrat who said he will definitely run.

Graham, 57, is a former teacher and administrator in the Georgetown and Boyle County schools and a former physical education professor at the old Kentucky Southern College, (Kentucky Southern, in eastern Jefferson County, merged with the University of Louisville in 1969.)

The other two potential candidates are from Jefferson County.

"I'm inclined to run. I'll be making a final decision shortly," said Michael Wooden, chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Education.

Wooden, 36, served one term as a member of the state House. He has been on the Jefferson County school board for nine years and is senior public-affairs manager for Humana Inc., the Louisville-based hospital and health-care chain.

Sherleen Sisney, a social studies teacher at Ballard High School in Louisville, is also reportedly considering the race. Sisney, the National Teacher of the Year in 1984, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Greg Goatley, executive director of the state Republican Party, said yesterday that he had not heard of any potential GOP candidates. But he said he believes there will be "several well-qualified candidates" by the primary.

All of the potential candidates reached yesterday said that they think a race for the office would be expensive and that they must decide to run soon if they are to raise the necessary money.

Raising money for a Democratic primary, they added, might be particularly hard because of the large field of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor next year.

With all but one of 3,243 precincts reporting, the unofficial totals on the amendment, as reported by the Kentucky Election Service, were:

Yes..... 225,128
No..... 303,784

In some rural counties, the proposal lost by margins ranging from 4-1 to nearly 6-1. In Pike County, for instance, it was defeated 8,365 to 1,713.

Even though state university presidents, with the encouragement of Gov. Martha Layne Collins, sent letters endorsing the amendment to most Kentucky alumni, the proposal also lost in half of the counties where the universities are located.

The superintendent is now elected every four years and cannot hold the office for successive terms.

Under the amendment, the state Board of Education would have appointed the superintendent for renewable terms of up to five years. The amendment would have also given board members staggered six-year terms and made their appointments by the governor subject to ratification by the state Senate.

The governor now appoints state board members to four-year terms and ratification is not necessary.

The amendment's supporters said it would bring more professionalism, continuity and accountability to the office, while reducing political influence on the state's education system.

Opponents, headed by the Ken-

tucky Education Association and the Kentucky PTA, contended that the proposal would have relatively little impact and that political influence would merely shift from the voters to the governor's office or an education elite.

Guidelines on 'centers of excellence' are discussed

Herald Leader
By Tom McCord 11-6-86
Herald-Leader education writer

LOUISVILLE — Kentucky's public universities could expect to get \$150,000 to \$400,000 for each "center of excellence" that will be created on their campuses next May, according to guidelines to be considered today.

The 1986 General Assembly set aside almost \$1.9 million for the centers. They are supposed to enable the eight state universities to develop regional or national prominence in a few programs already established at the schools.

The universities' presidents met privately yesterday to iron out their differences over the guidelines for the centers. They are to meet publicly this morning at Commonwealth Convention Center to decide the issue formally.

The guidelines to be considered today would enable the centers to be operating next fall. The extra money would be used by each university, among other things, to hire more or better-paid faculty members or staff members.

Although the centers are part of the much-vaunted effort to improve Kentucky education, their development this spring triggered a private tug of war between the smaller, regional universities and the larger, research-oriented universities of Kentucky and Louisville.

The smaller universities, which do not offer doctoral programs, have feared that most of the centers will be awarded to UK and U of L.

Another "excellence" program created by the 1986 General Assembly sets aside \$2 million for four endowed professorships. Its guidelines will also be formally approved by the presidents today.

But the endowed professorships have prompted less friction among the universities. That is because some of the smaller universities do not expect to be able to match the \$500,000 provided by the state with the \$500,000 required from private sources to create one \$1 million endowed chair.

In addition to putting a price tag of \$150,000 to \$400,000 on each center of excellence, the guidelines to be considered by the presidents today would require each university to "show evidence of substantial budgetary commitment" in previous years for any program to be considered for excellence status.

The guidelines, written by representatives of the presidents, would require the state Council on Higher Education no later than Nov. 14 to invite proposals for creation of the centers.

A five-member review committee, appointed by the council, would recommend specific programs for the excellence label by April 15, 1987. The council would then make the final decisions by May 7.

Five school districts will get state advice

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

Herald Leader
11-6-86
FRANKFORT — Five Kentucky school districts suffering serious management problems will receive lessons on how to improve from the Department of Education.

The state Board of Education voted yesterday to send management-assistance teams to Floyd, Clinton, Wolfe, Perry and Whitley counties.

Those districts, three of which are operating in the red, will be the first to receive help from the state under the assistance program, approved by the legislature in 1985.

"Our goal is to help them get the trolley back on the tracks," board member Henry Pogue of Fort Thomas said after the meeting.

Pogue made the recommendation on the management teams after the board agreed to declare spending emergencies in Carter and Floyd

County schools. The board had refused to declare the emergencies at its meeting last month, saying it had too many unanswered questions about their deficits.

—Board of Education member Henry Pogue

In Carter County, the deficit is \$226,946, while Floyd County's deficit is \$403,278. State board members said they thought Carter County could be out of the red by the end of this school year, but they were not so sure about Floyd.

"They say they can overcome this by the end of the year. However, it is our feeling this is going to be a

(MORE)

(CONT.)

Five school districts will get state advice

From Page B1

situation that is very hard to accomplish without management assistance," Pogue said.

Management teams with expertise in school finance and operations will go into the districts, review their problems and work on improvement plans with local school officials, he said.

Clinton and Wolfe County districts also have deficits, and the board declared spending emergencies in those districts last month, with a caveat. The board said both districts would have to raise their tax rates, but because of extenuating circumstances, neither district has done so.

Clinton County officials said they would set their tax rate on Nov. 10, while the Wolfe board plans to do so at its Nov. 7 meeting. Consequently, state officials said they would refrain from declaring emergencies in the two districts and reconsider the requests in January.

School districts are forbidden to have deficits, leaving local officials vulnerable to taxpayer lawsuits when they spend without state board sanction.

Other problems in Floyd, Clinton and Perry counties also were taken up yesterday. The three were among a group of school systems declared by the board yesterday to be "educationally deficient in attendance rate."

Ten districts in all were found to have unsatisfactory attendance rates under a state regulation developed in response to Kentucky's "academic bankruptcy" law.

The other seven districts are Covington Independent, Jefferson County, Jessamine County, McCreary County, Newport Independent, Owsley County and Robertson County.

Five other districts — Clay County, Cumberland County, Knott County, Magoffin County and Owensboro Independent — were declared to be deficient because their dropout rates exceeded the state regulation.

State warns of crackdown on teachers

Education board tells districts proper certification is a must

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — School systems with teachers who are not properly certified will get one last chance to correct the situation, state officials said yesterday.

The Kentucky Board of Education will warn all districts by letter that they will not be able to use state, local or federal money to pay the salaries of such teachers.

The state is cracking down on teachers who are not qualified for the subjects they are teaching; for example, one who is trained to teach English but is teaching math, or a secondary school teacher who is in charge of a sixth-grade class. Some of the teachers do not even have certificates.

Once the letters are received, the districts will be expected to correct the problem immediately or face the end of state aid, the board said.

"We have been and continue to be tough in regard to this," Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald told the board.

But problems have persisted, she said, because districts have resisted complying with state requirements.

"What has happened historically is this hasn't been taken very seriously," said James Fouché, associate superintendent for instruction. When threatened with the loss of state money for salaries, districts have used federal or local money, he said.

But an attorney general's opinion says no funds, regardless of the source, can be used to pay improperly certified teachers, he said.

The letters to the districts will be a "final warning," he said.

In March 1985, the department found that 55 districts of 180 had at least one improperly certified teacher.

Jefferson County, the state's largest district, had the most, with 24 improperly certified teachers. Fayette County, the second-largest district, had seven, while Pike County, another large system, had 13.

In the last 20 months, districts have made strides in correcting the situation, either by transferring teachers to other classes or by firing them, Fouché said.

"About 95 percent of these problems have been taken care of," he said. But probably the toughest problems remain, he said, because of teacher shortages, class size reductions and other state requirements.

Teacher study

In another matter regarding teachers, the board heard the final report from the Kentucky Task Force on Teacher Education and Certification. The six-member task force, assisted by department staff and consultants, made some controversial recommendations in its extensive report, said Jack Moreland, the chairman of the task force and superintendent of Dayton Independent Schools.

(CONT)

For example, the task force said teachers who are certified as counselors or administrators should be paid the higher salaries of counselors or administrators. It recommended abolishing certain specialized certificates, such as those held by gifted education teachers.

McDonald said she had strong reservations about the latter proposal.

The task force will have hearings on the report this month, and the board plans to act on the report in January.

Vocational education

McDonald said she was moving ahead with her agenda for vocational education. McDonald said the department was implementing most of the recommendations by the Governor's Commission on Vocational Education, proposals that failed to win legislative approval in 1986.

McDonald said the department was planning to launch an advanced technology center, which was a commission recommendation. But she remains opposed to a key commission proposal that a separate board be created to run vocational education programs serving adults.

Meanwhile, the state school board has formed its own committee to come up with a vocational education plan, rather than endorsing McDonald's plan. McDonald said she decided to move ahead because she could no longer wait for the committee to finish its work.

Board Chairman Dr. Clay Parks of Dry Ridge said after the meeting that the board's committee was continuing its work and would be coming out with "some interesting statements" in a few months.

Class size cuts

Department of Education officials told reporters during a midday briefing that school districts were making good progress in meeting class size reductions required by the legislature.

Districts that don't meet the requirements face loss of state aid.

Just two years ago, 538 classes in the state exceeded class size limits and sought exemptions from the requirements. That was before the legislature set the further-reduced limits.

This year, only 75 classes in 14 school districts have requested exemptions as of Sept. 15, said Robert Elder, assistant division director of accreditation.

Since then, the department has visited 53 classes and approved exemptions in three. The others were told to adopt other options such as transferring students or hiring more teachers, said R.C. Story, the director of accreditation.

Harlan County

The state board approved a hearing officer's report on Harlan County's highly controversial school buildings plan.

The plan, which has been the subject of three public hearings in the last year, sets priorities for building and renovation projects in the county. Harlan County has \$6 million in local funds for its program, virtually more than any other district in the state.

But because of changes in school board leadership and political infighting, local school officials had been unable to agree on building priorities.

And for several years, the building money remained unspent.

School board chairman Benny Dale Coleman and school administrator Robert Shepherd argued against the priorities recommended by the hearing officer, Dan Branham, McDonald's deputy superintendent for programs.

The plan, which the board approved, is unworkable, Coleman argued.

Rural areas killed effort to appoint school chief

By Cindy Rugeley
and Kit Wagar

Herald-Leader staff writers

Traditional rural opposition to change and soft support in urban areas led to the defeat of a constitutional amendment considered a major step in education reform.

The amendment, which would have made the state superintendent of public instruction an appointed position, was killed by voters in rural areas. Of the 10 counties that approved it, eight are in metropolitan areas.

In the state's 101 counties outside metropolitan areas, the amendment was favored by only 33.2 percent of the voters.

Mountain counties provided the strongest opposition. The major factors were strong sentiment against changing the state's constitution and rural school districts' traditional role as the largest employer, observers said.

Malcolm Jewell, a University of Kentucky political science professor, said many rural districts are run on a patronage basis and candidates for state school superintendent use them as the foundation on which to build a campaign.

"I'd be surprised to see a county where they are accustomed to schools with a highly political system seeing an urgent need to change the politics of the state system," Jewell said.

Supporters, led by Gov. Martha Layne Collins, had targeted much of their efforts at Lexington, Louisville, Northern Kentucky and medium-size cities. The 19 Kentucky counties included in metropolitan areas narrowly passed the amendment, with 50.8 percent voting yes.

The strongest support came from Fayette County, where 62.5 percent voted in favor of the amendment. The measure was approved by 51.3 percent of Jefferson County voters. The Northern Kentucky counties of Boone, Kenton and Campbell approved it by only 51 votes.

The 11,349-vote margin in Fayette County was overwhelmed by huge votes against the proposal in Pike, Harlan, Greenup and Perry counties. Pike County voters rejected the amendment by a margin of more than 8-1.

Mike Ruehling, a consultant for amendment supporters, said that greater support was expected in Lexington, Louisville and the Cincinnati suburbs.

But Michael Wooden, the chairman of the Jefferson County school board and a likely candidate next year for state superintendent, said he did not consider the amendment a rural-versus-urban issue. The amendment's narrow approval in Jefferson County showed that many people were not ready to give up their right to elect the state's chief educator, he said.

"The citizens elect other top offices, and this is as important as those other offices," Wooden said. "It was a question of who should control the schools: the voters or other appointed officials."

The amendment did better in urban areas than rural areas because supporters targeted their campaign to the business community and the news media while giving up on the rural areas, Wooden said.

Many voters apparently were confused about the amendment. Monroe Jones, the chairman of the Pike County school board, said he — and other voters he talked to — thought the amendment would have allowed the governor to appoint the state school superintendent.

(more)

The amendment actually would have authorized the state Board of Education to hire the superintendent with a renewable contract for up to five years. The governor would have appointed the 13-member Board of Education to staggered six-year terms. After 1988, one governor would not have appointed a majority of the board.

"I don't think her (Collins') message ever got over. . . . If people in the mountains don't understand something, they tend to vote no," said state Rep. Herbie Deskins, D-Pikeville.

"People don't want to lose the right to vote on it," he said. "They don't trust appointed officials."

He attributed Boyle County's approval of the amendment to the influence of Centre College in Danville. The college makes people more receptive to change, he said.

Wooden said the amendment would have been more palatable if it included a mechanism to elect all or part of the state Board of Education.

He said he voted against the amendment because he thought some members should be elected. He added that, when asked, he spoke against the amendment during his campaign.

It also showed that people in rural areas were strongly opposed and that their minds probably couldn't be changed.

Robert Sexton, the executive director of the Prichard Committee that supported the amendment, said that he thought 200,000 votes would win the contest. The amendment received 223,587 yes votes.

Ruehling said Tuesday night that the people who turned out to vote on other issues provided a number of the anti-amendment votes.

In Pike County, where the amendment failed by 7,000 votes, there were two hotly contested school board races.

"The vote sort of followed a pattern . . . reaction is pretty conservative in rural areas, especially among people who are not educated about an amendment," said Carl Chelf, a Western Kentucky University professor who has studied the state's constitution.

State Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, said many Eastern Kentuckians did not feel as if they had much opportunity or much of a say in government.

"When you try to remove whatever influence they have at the ballot box, they get fiercely independent," he said.



Task force urges new guidelines for certifying teaching programs

Courier Journal 11-6-86

By IDRIS ABDUL-GHANI

Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A task force studying teacher education and certification in Kentucky made its final recommendations yesterday to the state Board of Education.

The group suggested that the state should cooperate with a national group in developing new guidelines for certifying teacher education programs; pay educational expenses of teachers earning advanced degrees; eliminate the special certification for teachers of gifted and talented children; and require that principals have experience teaching at the grade levels in schools to which they are assigned.

The task force plans three public hearings on the report later this month. The board is scheduled to consider approval of the document in January.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald appointed the task force earlier this year, seeking an intensive analysis of the condition of teacher education and certification in Kentucky.

Jack Moreland, superintendent of the Dayton Independent School District and the task force's chairman, told the board that the group's recommendations for accrediting teacher education programs are the "keystone" of the report.

The group recommended that the state coordinate its certification efforts with the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, which also certifies teacher programs, so that each might strengthen the other.

It also recommended that the Board of Education appoint a committee to review all documents relating to program certification.

The group made special mention of off-campus courses for teachers and said the state should pay special attention to such programs to ensure that they are as rigorous as those offered on campus.

Two of the task force's recommendations are sure to be controversial.

The first urges the state to pay the educational expenses of teachers who are required to seek advanced degrees.

Moreland noted that the proposal would be expensive, but added that, if the state is "going to require continuing education, you must be prepared to pay for continuing education."

The report also calls for the elimination of the special certificates that allow teachers to work with "gifted" children.

Moreland said the state law establishing the certificate, which passed in the late 1970s, only applied to teachers who were

certified after the effective date. Because the law applies only to new teachers, most of the people teaching the "gifted" courses do not have the certificate, he said.

Several groups have strongly endorsed the special certificates for such teachers.

The report also addressed the training and certification of school administrators. Administrators, and particularly the school principal, should be trained "to be educational leaders rather than building managers," the report says.

Moreland said principals would be better able to provide advice to their teaching staffs if they have served in the classroom themselves.

The board also granted the Corbin Independent School District more time to file agreements by which it accepts students from Whitley County.

In a letter to the board, attorneys for Corbin complained that Whitley County officials had refused to enter into any agreement this year in light of the state board's decision to let the district annex part of the Whitley County school district.

Whitley County has challenged that action in Franklin Circuit Court.

The filing deadline for agreements was Nov. 10, but the board extended it until March.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Guidelines permit up to 8 *Courier Journal 11-7-86* state centers of excellence

By IDRIS ABDUL-GHANI

Staff Writer

A Council on Higher Education committee approved final guidelines yesterday for the selection of the centers of excellence and endowed chairs created by the 1986 General Assembly.

The guidelines pave the way for opening several centers to be spread among the state universities, rather than a few to be awarded to just a few schools.

The legislature allocated almost \$1.9 million for the creation of at least four centers of excellence and \$2 million for four endowed chairs at the state universities.

The Council on Higher Education's committee of university presidents, meeting in Louisville, approved guidelines limiting awards for the centers to between \$150,000 and \$400,000 per school. That would allow four to as many as all eight state-supported universities to have a center.

The centers and professorships will allow the schools to develop regional or national prominence in existing programs.

The centers of excellence issue almost immediately ignited skirmishing among officials of the state's six regional institutions and the universities of Louisville and Kentucky.

Officials at some of the smaller universities, seeking to secure some of the money, have favored the creation of several centers.

U of L President Donald Swain said that he supported such guidelines, but added that the dollar limit on the centers was a "compromise."

"There was some disagreement over how much money should go into projects because some institutions are interested in maximizing the number of centers of excellence," he said.

Nevertheless, Swain said, the funding limit is high enough for schools to develop the centers. U of L officials have not come up with concrete proposals, Swain said, but he indicated that proposals could come from several areas, such as

See UP TO 8

Back page, col. 1, this section

Up to 8 centers of excellence to be set up

Continued from Page One
the schools of education, engineering and business.

Little controversy has surrounded the endowed chairs because schools are required to raise \$500,000 to receive a matching grant for one of the four new professorships.

The guidelines for the centers of excellence also require schools to "show evidence of substantial budgetary commitment by the institu-

tion, including historical, current and projected levels."

The Council on Higher Education is scheduled to appoint a panel by next month to review proposals approved yesterday. The deadline for applications is in March, and the council will announce the awards in May.

The council also:

■ Received an update from the firm looking for a new executive director for the council. The firm is

interviewing 14 candidates; the list will be reduced to six. Council Chairman Burns Mercer said the six names will be made public next month.

■ Approved a resolution calling on U of L and UK to form a joint committee to develop a "cooperative strategy for improving professional engineering education, research and public service in the commonwealth." The committee is to issue its report by July.

State education workers told *Courier Journal* not to speak 11-7-86 to news media

Associated Press

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — The chief spokeswoman for the state Department of Education has issued a memo telling the agency's personnel not to talk to reporters without her permission.

The memo, dated Oct. 30, was signed by Anita Nelam, director of the department's public affairs office. It went to deputy and associate superintendents and division directors, who were asked to pass the word along to their staffs.

"No one in the Kentucky Department of Education is authorized to speak to the press without my permission, with the exception of Superintendent (Alice) McDonald. Please refer all reporters to my office," it said.

"Do not answer any questions no matter how harmless and reasonable they may sound. I assure you that when technical information is required, I will call the appropriate person and get that information. If a reporter is resistant to this, tell him or her that this is department policy. If they have any questions about the policy, they have to talk to me about this as well...."

Nelam said "not more than 25 to 30" of the department's 4,700 employees "know enough to talk to the press about a specific subject."

She said the policy is neither new nor limited to the Department of Education. Many other state agencies use it and have for some time, she said.

The purpose of the policy, Nelam said, is to keep the department out of local controversies. The incident that led to the memo involved a department employee's being asked to speak publicly about defaced textbooks in Garrard County, she said.

The policy helps get information out, she said, because she can help callers get the best information by referring them to appropriate employees.

Gordon Nichols, another department spokesman, said McDonald, who could not be reached for comment, approved the memo.

"I don't know if she approved of the wording, but it holds true to the policy statement that was done at the beginning of her administration," he said. "It's a policy for the department and it comes under the superintendent's signature."

The Daily News in Bowling Green reported that a source close to the Education Department, who asked not to be identified, said there was no written policy until Nelam came to the department last summer, although there was an understanding that reporters' calls go through the public affairs office first.

Covington Superintendent Donald Hunter, a former deputy state superintendent, criticized the policy in an interview with The Kentucky Post, calling it "ridiculous."

Hunter said it makes sense for one person to be spokesman for the department but added, "That doesn't mean that everybody else can't talk to the press, too, when it's appropriate."

Education, *Daily Independent* certification 11-6-86 reviewed

FRANKFORT (AP) — The process by which Kentucky teachers are prepared and certified needs to be simplified and several certification programs should be abolished, according to a report submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education.

The report was written by a task force created to conduct a top-to-bottom review of teacher education and certification.

Department of Education officials said Wednesday that copies of the study are being sent to the Council on Higher Education and other education-related groups for study and comment.

Public hearings on the report tentatively were set for Nov. 15 at Madisonville Community College and Nov. 22 in Frankfort and at Natural Bridge State Resort Park.

In recommending that some certification programs be retained and others eliminated, the report said, the task force wanted "to get off dead center on some of the controversial issues and to initiate a process by which deliberate decisions will be made by the Council on Teacher Education and Certification, and eventually by the State Board of Education."

Among those programs the report said should be continued were:

Provisional and standard certificates for classroom teachers, school administrators and instructional leaders; librarians and media specialists; teachers of exceptional children;

School psychologists; vocational education teachers; reading specialists; teachers of art, music and physical education, and senior and junior instructors of the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.

The report said certification programs should be eliminated for: School nurses; rehabilitation counselors; driver-education teachers; educational diagnosticians; teachers of English as second language, and teachers of "gifted and talented" education programs.

In a prepared statement, Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said she was "very disappointed" by the recommendation to eliminate certification for gifted and talented education.

"One of the weaknesses of public education in Kentucky is the limited number of programs for the gifted and talented. We need to work to strengthen and expand those programs, not undercut them," the McDonald statement said.

UK and U of L develop strategy to improve engineering programs

#2 11-7-86

By Tom McCord
Herald-Leader education writer

LOUISVILLE — The University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, arguing the need for two quality engineering programs in Kentucky, agreed yesterday to come up with a strategy by July 1 for improving both of them.

The state Council on Higher Education also told the two universities to abide by six broad guidelines for professional engineering education that the council adopted yesterday during a meeting at Commonwealth Convention Center.

UK President Otis A. Singletary told council members that the arrangements for the engineering study represented "one of the more successful examples of cooperation between the two schools."

U of L President Donald C. Swain said the two programs overlapped primarily in the four basic types of engineering: civil, chemical, mechanical and electrical.

"After saying that, the programs are quite different," Swain said. U of L emphasized applied engineering, especially in industrial relationships with Louisville-area industry, he said.

UK, which emphasizes the fundamentals and research in its undergraduate program, is the only Kentucky school to offer doctorates in engineering.

The presidents' remarks contrasted sharply with the fierce reaction during the last three years to suggestions that the council close one of the state's two dental schools and one of three law schools.

But Gary S. Cox, the council's acting executive director, said yesterday's actions weren't "a question of whether we're over-producing or over-committed."

Instead, Cox said, the council's new guidelines and a new UK-U of L advisory committee were designed to focus on ways the two engineering programs could develop quality and buy better equipment.

Two years ago, a panel headed by the general manager of International Business Machines Corp.'s Lexington operations suggested that Kentucky should immediately launch a drive to make the state's two engineering programs "world class."

That report also noted that Kentucky ranked near the bottom nationally in federal research and development funding for engineering.

The first guideline approved yesterday says:

"The elevation of Kentucky's engineering schools to positions of regional and national prominence is possible and desirable but will require an effective partnership involving the state, the institutions, the engineering schools and the private sector."

Morton Holbrook, a council member and Owensboro lawyer, said the report calling for two "world-class" engineering programs contained a minority report that suggested Kentucky could not afford the "world-class" program.

"My question now is: Is there any way ... that we can fit the engineering programs at the two schools to the revenue capabilities of the state of Kentucky?" Holbrook said.

Both universities are aggressively building their programs.

UK has raised about \$5 million in private funding during the last three years for its engineering program. And UK is developing a \$10 million robotics-manufacturing center.

Earlier this month, U of L broke ground for a computer-aided-engineering building.

Centers of excellence

The presidents of Kentucky's eight public universities yesterday approved guidelines for picking outstanding academic programs as "centers of excellence."

The "excellence" label would entitle a program to up to \$400,000 next year under a program created by the 1986 General Assembly.

Competition for the centers is already intense among the state universities. The presidents decided yesterday to allow a five-member review panel to recommend programs by April 15 to the state Council on Higher Education.

Ph.D. should be a requirement for UK president

AL 11-7-82
As an alumna of the University of Kentucky, I am extremely concerned that the search committee for Otis Singletary's successor made the decision that a doctorate was unnecessary for the job. I think to consider anyone with less than a doctorate is sheer stupidity.

I am proud of my education and the high standards that our land-grant college has maintained through the steering of its previous presidents — whom I remember beginning with H.L. Donovan (whose scholarship program in his name is ongoing), Frank G. Dickey, John Oswald, Ab Kirwan (acting) and Singletary.

I am not opposed to someone with business and political background, but I feel strongly that the individual must have experience in a university setting, as well as a Ph.D., in order to lead UK successfully to the heights of higher education. I feel that ordinary schoolteachers and businessmen alone would find themselves fraught with problems at the helm of the university. If I thought that possible, then I would nominate Bob McCowan, head of the search committee, who has a successful and illustrious career in business. But I don't think McCowan could run a university.

I hope that all alumni who agree with me will speak out and charge the search committee to use more appropriate guidelines in considering and selecting nominees for the presidency of the University of Kentucky.

ANN S. KIRTLEY

Lexington

State warns schools it will link funding to teacher certifications

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The Kentucky Board of Education will warn all districts that they will be forbidden to use state, local or federal money to pay the salaries of teachers who are not properly certified, officials said.

The state is cracking down on teachers unqualified in the subjects they are teaching, such as a person trained to teach English who is teaching math, or a secondary school teacher teaching sixth grade. Some teachers do not even have certificates.

Once the notification letters are received, the districts will be expected to correct the problem immediately or face a cutoff of state aid, the board said Wednesday.

"We have been and continue to be tough in regard to this," Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald told the board.

Problems have persisted, she said, because districts have resisted complying with state requirements.

In March 1985, the department found that 55 of the state's 180 districts had at least one improperly certified teacher.

"About 95 percent of these problems have been taken care of" in the past 20 months, said James Fouche, associate state superintendent.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Liberal arts are back in favor on campuses

HL 11-9-86

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Liberal arts are making a comeback on the American college campus after more than a decade of battering by business, engineering and other vocational fields of study.

At institutions ranging from the University of Massachusetts to Arizona State University, the number of students majoring in arts and sciences has begun to rise after falling sharply in the late 1970s.

"The numbers are going up slowly," said James H. Bunn, vice provost at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where the number of new liberal arts majors jumped 15 percent from 1981 to 1985. "The history of higher education is a series of pendulum swings, and right now the arts and sciences are in the ascendancy."

Colleges also report that students in business and other vocational fields have begun adding more liberal arts courses to their programs and that dual majors in which students combine fields such as accounting and psychology are on the increase.

Educators cite numerous reasons for the renewed interest in the liberal arts, among them better job prospects for arts and sciences graduates. Earlier this year the Northwestern Endicott Report, which surveys the hiring policies of companies across the country, reported a 20 percent increase in interest in liberal arts majors from 1984 to 1985.

"Corporate leaders have been complaining that they want a broader education from their employees," said Shirley Strum Kenney, the new president of Queens College of the City University of New York, in Flushing, who has organized a board of 12 corporate executives and faculty members to suggest ways of preparing liberal arts majors for the job market. "This kind of education helps prepare students for the communication and analytical aspects of business jobs."

Students' new interest in liberal arts includes some of the pragmatism that caused the earlier rush to vocational programs.

"I couldn't tell you how many real estate or computer science majors there are here who couldn't write a coherent paragraph if their life depended on it," said John Dietrich, a junior at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, who is majoring in Spanish and political science. "The reason I'm after a liberal arts diploma is to have an edge on these people."

The shift in student interest from liberal arts to vocational and pre-professional fields over the last 10 to 15 years is well documented. The U.S. Department of Education has reported that the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in business more than doubled from 1971 to 1984, to 230,031 from 114,865, as degrees in English and literature plummeted to 24,419 from 57,072.

In a major study of undergraduate education made public last week, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching cited "new vocationalism" among students.

"The push toward career-related education dominates the campus, and during the past 15 years it has dramatically increased," said Ernest L. Boyer, director of the three-year, \$1 million project.

The foundation study cited a university where, in response to "marketplace demand," the general business administration program was broken into 16 fields from labor relations to fashion merchandising. "Almost everyone familiar with the matter agrees that the trend away from liberal arts was rooted in the demographics and economics of the 1970s and early 1980s, when record numbers of new college graduates were chasing jobs in an uncertain economy."

"When the economy tightened up, people looked for jobs that would earn a lot of money," said Joseph D. Duffey, chancellor of the University of Massachusetts. "Now, because the economy has loosened up and everyone's a little more relaxed, the pendulum is swinging back."

Panel on higher education raps efforts to curb spending

Courier Journal 11-10-86

From Los Angeles Times and AP Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Arguing that the United States is not committed to "education for all of its people," a national commission headed by former Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell has called for the country to nearly double the number of college-educated adults by the turn of the century.

The commission's report sharply criticizes the Reagan administration and other politicians for trying to cut aid for college students.

Bell's 22-member panel prepared the report, entitled "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty," for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, which represents 372 four-year campuses that enroll 2.5 million students and award a third of all bachelor degrees.

Bell was to address the association today at its annual meeting in Phoenix.

The commission's report urged states to keep college tuitions as low as possible, in part to help recruit more minority students and stop the growth of "an American underclass."

"America has far too many people whose abilities are never awakened," the report said.

The commission included Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and former Mississippi Gov. William Winter, as well as a half-dozen college presidents, the heads of both national teacher unions and the chancellor of New York City's schools.

The report's pungent language echoed "A Nation At Risk," the 1983 critique of U.S. schools by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, which Bell appointed.

That report warned of a "rising tide of mediocrity" in the schools. It spurred many states to raise graduation standards and boost school budgets.

Citing a high school dropout rate ranging from 25 to 50 percent, "who



AP File Photo

Terrel Bell, former education secretary, wants more money for colleges.

can deny that we have a massive population of undereducated people?" the report asked.

"Their priorities are wrong," the report said of public officials who propose budget reductions in education.

"Tragically for the American people, the federal student financial aid program . . . is on the chopping block in Washington," the report said.

The real value of federal aid has fallen 25 percent since President Reagan took office in 1981, it said.

Bell served in Reagan's Cabinet for four years and went before Congress to defend the president's requests to cut college aid by a third or more.

But Bell said in a telephone interview that he always battled with then-budget director David Stockman over those cuts.

The report drew a sharp rejoinder from his successor, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett.

"This is the kind of rhetoric that reminds me of the old church: 'How dare you even question the efficiency, cost and anything else of higher education?'" Bennett said.

"This is taxpayer money and we have a right to ask about how it's being spent," he said.

Bennett's chief of staff, William Kristol, called the report "silly, overblown rhetoric." He said real spending on higher education has doubled in the last 20 years while enrollments soared.

"It's not clear that quality has kept up with quantity," Kristol said.

The commission's report calls for greater emphasis on undergraduate education in general and teacher training in particular, especially at state colleges.

The state campuses are "the working people's colleges," Bell said, but "thousands and thousands of high school graduates don't go on to college . . . They're (not) making the effort they should to reach them."

"Nearly 50 million American families have never had a college graduate in their households . . . and the figure increases annually," the report said.

It set a goal of having 35 percent of adults hold college diplomas by the year 2001. Currently, 19 percent of adults over 25 are college graduates. Only 9 percent of blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics are in that category.

"Nothing short of a creative state-by-state effort to strengthen education at all levels, comparable to the Marshall Plan in scope, cost and dedication, can ensure the preservation of our democratic legacy for the 21st century," the report said.

The Marshall Plan was the multi-billion-dollar U.S. aid package that helped Europe rebuild after World War II.

KEA panel says 4 candidates *Courier Journal* for governor 11-9-86 share its goals

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Although they won few specific commitments, members of a Kentucky Education Association panel found yesterday that four prospective candidates for governor profess to share most of the KEA's goals.

"It went very well," KEA President David Allen said after the teacher association's political action committee completed private interviews with the candidates.

The four Democrats at the session — Lt. Gov. Steve Beshear, Julian Carroll, Anne Moore and Grady Stumbo — were trying to win the endorsement of the Kentucky Education Political Action Committee in next May's primary.

Allen said that other candidates, who were invited but did not attend, "chose to remove themselves from consideration."

All four candidates who showed up yesterday said later that they told the KEPAC panel that they support better pay for teachers. But only Carroll said he supports the 10 percent annual raise the KEA may seek.

Beshear said, "I committed to working with them on an appropriate salary increase, including longevity (pay for senior teachers)."

Stumbo was the only candidate who supported some type of merit-pay program for teachers. He said that he knew the KEA opposes such a program. "There's something positive to be said about properly instituted pay for performance," Stumbo said, adding that it's a way to financially reward good teachers who stay in the classroom.

Beshear said that such a plan sounds good in theory, but he questioned whether teachers could be fairly and objectively evaluated, given the political nature of many school systems.

If elected, Stumbo said, he would work to change the public's view of teaching from that of an occupation to a profession.

He and Carroll said in later interviews that teachers need better working conditions, increased benefits and more supplies.

Beshear and Stumbo said they were wary about making specific financial commitments to the KEA until the state's revenue picture is more definite.

But Carroll said he believes funding for education could be boosted significantly through a three-pronged plan he has for raising more revenue than normal economic growth would provide.

One way, he said, would be to increase coal production by having the state Public Service Commission regulate "exorbitantly high" railroad rates. More money can be raised, he said, by increasing tourism in Kentucky and curbing school dropouts.

By cutting the dropout rate, he said, the state would save money spent for welfare and corrections.

Carroll said that much of the money raised from this plan could go to education.

All four candidates apparently support at least two KEA requests: legislation and funding to permit teachers to retire after 27 years instead of 30 years of service, and some form of required collective bargaining between teacher associations and local school boards.

While most of the candidates would insist on no-strike provisions in any agreements, Beshear and Stumbo said the bargaining should be mandatory.

Carroll, a former governor, said he supports "meet and confer" negotiations, but would have to review any other type of proposal before deciding whether to back it.

Moore, a former teacher from Reidland, said she opposes mandatory bargaining.

Most of the candidates said that their meetings with KEPAC dealt primarily with general questions and their goals for education if elected. They had earlier completed KEPAC questionnaires asking their positions on 40 issues in which KEA has an interest.

KEPAC is expected to announce its endorsement early next year.

Traditionally, KEPAC backing has meant thousands of dollars in campaign contributions from teachers and numerous campaign volunteers.

Other prospective candidates invited to yesterday's sessions at KEA headquarters were Republican Larry Forgy and Democrats Wallace Wilkinson, John Y. Brown Jr. and Joe Prather. Prather has dropped out of the governor's race.

Council Journal 11-10-86

Coping with illiteracy may be part of manager's job

You call a business establishment to find out information concerning one of its new products. An employee answers the phone and responds to your question by saying, "I ain't learned that yet. Call back when they learn it to me."

A foreman of a large manufacturing company complains about the skills of his production workers. "We've got real problems. We have some employees who will look at the word 'caution' and not know what the word means."

You open an envelope and begin reading a business letter. You count three misspelled words and four grammatical errors.

You go to a discount store to buy a set of drinking glasses. There is only one box remaining. You pick up the box and notice that even though the box should contain four glasses, it contains only three. The price marked on the box is \$3.59. You take the box to the department manager and ask him to make an adjustment. He looks at you, the box, and begins to nervously fidget with a paper and pencil. At that instant you realize that he is unable to solve this simple arithmetic problem.

You start talking to the gentleman sitting next to you at an executive development seminar. As he



FRANK KUZMITS
and
LYLE SUSSMAN

describes his company's employees he says something that reinforces your personal observations of employees in many other companies: "Most of my people know how to dress for success, but very few of them know how to communicate for success."

Unfortunately, each of these examples is a first-hand account of our personal observations of literacy in today's factories, offices and retail stores.

Our personal observations are supported by statistics provided by the federal government. According to the U.S. Department of Education, 30 percent of adults holding unskilled jobs, 29 percent of those in semiskilled jobs and 11 percent in professional and managerial occupations are functionally illiterate.

These statistics describe an appalling state of literacy among today's employees. Moreover, they underscore a problem which all

organizations and all managers must address.

Although we do not profess to have a solution for the national problem, we do have recommendations for solving the problem in your organization.

■ Recognize that literacy in English and mathematics precedes literacy in computers. In the past five years many American companies have made computer literacy a goal for their employees. The result is that many employees can work with an electronic spreadsheet, but are unable to intelligently discuss the implications of the data provided. Before you emphasize computer literacy, emphasize functional literacy.

■ Provide basic literacy training for employees who are functionally illiterate. Ideally, you should not have to teach your employees how to read, write, add and subtract, speak or solve simple problems. However, if you intend to

achieve organizational goals with employees deficient in these basic skills you must either lower your goals or conduct skills training.

■ Monitor the literacy skills of the people you hire. If the job requires that an employee be able to read, write, compute, listen, speak and solve problems (or any combination of these skills), how are you going to determine if they possess the skills? Tests are available to measure an applicant's ability to perform the three R's. Use them to make personnel decisions and assess training needs.

■ Don't indict the educational institutions of our country. Work with them to solve the problems. Looking for scapegoats won't make your employees any more literate. Working with educators to solve the problem will. If you're unhappy with the products of your local schools, colleges and universities, let them know about your dissatisfaction. Think about ways the educational system can be improved and work to get your ideas implemented.

Drs. Frank Kuzmits and Lyle Sussman, associate professors of management at the University of Louisville, will answer readers' questions the last Monday of each month. Write to them at the University of Louisville School of Business, Louisville, Ky. 40292.

Freshman-sophomore enrollment gap wide, ACC official says

TDI 11-7-86

BY ROBIN EDWARDS

Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Although there are 69 more sophomores at Ashland Community College this fall than a year ago, the gap between first- and second-year students at the school is still wide, according to Bill Vice, assistant director.

Vice told the college's advisory board Thursday that there are 1,412 freshmen enrolled this semester, compared to 579 sophomores.

"Apparently many students come here, and their parents send their children here with the idea they are going to be here one semester, and after that, they are going to go someplace else," he said.

ACC Director Robert Goodpaster said he would like to get the message to the community that students who stay two years do much better than those who stay one semester.

"The extra year gives them a better preparation to move on into the junior year," he said. "The students who do well in the two years can really go anyplace, and we have information to support that."

In a report to the board, faculty representative Barbara Nicholls said 2,135 students registered for fall classes, the highest in the school's history. However, 144 students did not attend, withdrew or canceled after classes had started.

Goodpaster said school officials "need to find out why they don't make it, and what we might do to assist those people. It is obvious they wanted to come; or they would not have gone through the (registration) process."

Goodpaster cited the economy and competition with other institutions as possible factors in students not attending after registration.

According to Ms. Nicholls' report, the official count was 1,991, the second-highest fall enrollment in the college's history. That is an increase of 66 over last year.

Another increase was in the number of readmission applicants, students who were returning to the school after being previously enrolled there. That was up by 78 students over last year, Ms. Nicholls said.

Goodpaster said he is optimistic about improving enrollment.

"I think we can predict that we will retain more students than we have, because we have made some changes up front."

He said one of the changes is a new registration process, which included starting a student-advising period in July.

Vice added, "It is very obvious when you look at the number of sophomores compared to freshmen, we have a lot of potential, if we can keep sophomores here, to expand our enrollment without ever recruiting a new student from the outside."

Another of Vice's findings was that 58.6 percent of the students enrolled for the fall semester are from Boyd County. Greenup was second with 25.7 percent of the students, followed by Carter with 7.6 percent and Lawrence with 4.7 percent.

There were 3.4 percent of the students from out of state.

"This is pretty typical of what it has been for the last eight years," Vice said.

School officials are now trying to do more off-campus recruiting in Greenup, Carter and Lawrence counties.

In another matter, Ms. Nicholls reported that the school's new Prime Computer is operational. She said students are using it and faculty members are currently being trained in its use. She said she has been informed that "it's working very well, with minor dif-

ficulties that you expect with any large computer system, but nothing we could not handle."

There are long-range plans for community use, Ms. Nicholls said.

One of the two board members whose appointments end in January said she will not seek reappointment. Judy Fannin said she will not seek a seat on the board because she wants to spend more time on other activities she is involved in.

Bruce Leslie, chairman of the board, said he will seek reappointment when his term expires.

Gov. Martha Layne Collins makes appointments to the board.

TOPIC:

'LILY WHITE' SCHOOLS

WRITER: LOUIS COLEMAN

Cow-Journal

11-10-86

The Rev. Mr. Coleman is pastor of Shelby Congregation Methodist Church, in Shelbyville, and executive director of the Presbyterian Community Center in Louisville.

The Jefferson County Board of Education has turned back the hands of time on poor folks, especially blacks.

Poor whites and especially blacks ride buses longer and farther than children from affluent areas; it has been designed this way so that middle school and high school youths from the affluent areas who attend schools at Jeffersontown, Waggener, Ballard and others will not be transported.

Also, I believe DuValle was closed so that youths from affluent areas would not have to be transported into the black community. These youths attended DuValle; now they attend Williams, which was formerly an elementary school and cannot accommodate an overload of middle school students. DuValle is the first of what I believe will be a succession of schools closed in the black community — although the board released a statement April 4, 1984, that no inner-city schools would be closed.

How can the schools be integrated when many of the classrooms are "lily white"? How can the schools be integrated when schools in predominantly black communities are closed and programs are moved to schools in predominantly white schools, thereby allowing a greater number of whites to continue attending schools in their own communities?

The system continues to phase out black role models for the poor and disadvantaged. Beginning in 1976 and up to now, over 377 black teachers have left the Jefferson County school system. The reason given is that industry is luring black individuals from the system. I don't buy this representation and have talked to former and present teachers who talk about a neg-

ative working atmosphere and subtle racism. If the present system was sellable, black and white teachers in the system would encourage other blacks to apply.

Just recently, several principals were placed in the "Intern Program" for principals. This program is considered to be an "out to pasture" program for principals who do not meet certain standards. Were these individuals evaluated objectively or is this another method used to phase out qualified black principals? Evaluating by hearsay is a terrible and unprofessional method to measure the competency of an individual who has spent 25 years as a principal. With this going on, any principal seeking job security within this system is on shaky ground.

Since Milburn Maupin, Frank Simpson, Dr. James Coleman and a few others have left the system, there has been a lack of accountability from the top administrative office to the black community. Be very leery of what is told to you.

At one time we could depend on honest and candid administrative staff who had all the people's interest at heart to discuss concerns about the over-all education of our youth. But today you can count them on one hand. There is the fear that if I say something or do something that is contrary to the wishes of the school superintendent, I will be reprimanded or phased out.

Also, competent and qualified black coaches in football and basketball are available, but they are not given the opportunity. A list of 12 individuals was left at the superintendent's office last Aug. 26. As of this date black head coaches in basketball and football are still a scarcity in Jefferson County. Instead of upgrading the competent coaches within the system, several have been systematically phased out and those who are currently head coaches

are constantly scrutinized.

I am concerned that the Louisville-Jefferson community is losing ground because of the lack of accountability from our present board members. As disadvantaged persons, we need board representatives who will stand up for us when issues arise that affect the poor white and black communities. Former board members — namely, William E. Summers III, the Rev. C. Mackey Daniels and Lyman G. Johnson — were not afraid to vote a resounding "No." Unfortunately, we do not have that voice anymore. Our black and poor white communities deserve better. We can't afford to have black elected representatives who choose to blend in with the status quo while the masses of poor youth suffer academically.

Another concern is that political favors and trade-offs are evident in hiring, firing and upgrading personnel within the system. The "Buddy System" is alive and working well.

The statistical data that we read about suspensions, dropouts, meeting racial guidelines, etc., should be reviewed with caution. Unfortunately, the community relies on statistical information compiled by the school system's research department, which provides these figures to the board.

Since 1983, community groups have been trying to ascertain exactly what the achievement scores are of blacks and whites so a comparison can be made. These statistics still have not been made available.

The majority of parents could care less about guidelines and magnet areas, but are greatly concerned about how well their youngsters are doing in school.

The community must monitor the schools, because the school system is not accountable and the media will not investigate any "whitewash."

Adults find returning to college is quite a learning experience

HL 11-10-86

By Andrew Oppmann

Contributing writer

After working 14 years as a non-degree teaching assistant, Jewell Lassiter decided her place was in front of the classroom, instead of playing second fiddle to a seemingly endless stream of green-horn teachers.

Mike First dropped out of college as a sophomore to work at a Burger King and eventually became a supervisor for five restaurants. Almost 20 years later, First felt not having a degree left one of his major goals unfulfilled.

Susan Bean simply never wanted to go to college after high school. But two decades later, her three children almost grown, the desire for higher education grew. And Mrs. Bean, now a student government senator, realized it was never too late to become a college freshman.

Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Lassiter and First are called "non-traditional students," the term given to adults over 25 who return to school. They are three members of a group that makes up 29 percent of the University of Kentucky's student body, adult students who for personal or professional reasons decide to work toward a degree.

In several ways, the "non-traditional" label fits adult students well: It's hard for them to drop into the mainstream of campus social life. Few find time for football or basketball games. Several balance study time with punching the clock on a full-time job or tending to a family.

And adult students face other challenges as well: taking lecture notes and studying for tests after years away from the classroom. How about looking around the room in your Geology 240 class, only to realize that most of the class is half your age?

Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Lassiter and First are three of UK's success stories, each of them handling the pressures of adult academia and pushing forward at their own pace toward graduation.

Jewell Lassiter

Although she had planned to try

college after high school, Mrs. Lassiter never got there. She got married, and soon after was forced to find work to help support her family. The only job she could find was as a maid.

Months later, tired of cleaning houses and washing clothes for a living, she heard the Jefferson County School System was hiring teaching assistants. The job required some clerical training, a requirement she was able to meet thanks to a tuition-assistance program that got her in night school.

For a year, she worked during the day and attended typing and record-keeping classes at night. The school system hired her after she finished her training.

"I just decided that I didn't want to be a maid for the rest of my life," said the 48-year-old mother of two grown children.

Mrs. Lassiter enjoyed her new job working with kindergarten students, helping teach them to read and to figure out math problems. But as her years of experience began to accumulate, she discovered she was not fond of her role in the classroom.

"Since I had the experience, I would be the one that would show the new teachers the ropes," she said. "I was sometimes made to feel secondary in the classroom. ... I said to myself, 'Why am I allowing this to happen to me?'"

Thanks to the persistent prodding of a close friend, Mrs. Lassiter decided to try for a degree in teaching. And in 1979, she enrolled in classes at UK's Jefferson Community College.

A few weeks later, she dropped out, fearing failure.

"I thought, 'That's not for me.' It was hard, demanding work. I didn't know a thing about college. I just flung myself in. I was afraid I was going to fail," Mrs. Lassiter said.

Months later, she tried again and stuck with it. For several semesters, Mrs. Lassiter gave the Jefferson County School System her days and the community college classroom a good chunk of her nights. In August 1985, about three years after she was separated from her husband, she quit her job, moved to Lexington by herself and became a full-time student.

She hopes to have her degree by May 1988.

"It's hard work — there are a lot of days I want to stay home and not get out of bed," Mrs. Lassiter said. "But now I'm a junior. I've got to keep going. I'm too close to the finish line. I'm not going to let up, not going to slow down."

She said getting used to college work took time and patience. Her knowledge of high school algebra had faded long ago, meaning it was a struggle to finish her UK algebra course. She didn't know there was a science devoted to the study of Earth's physical nature until she attended her first geology course.

But there are rewards: Her classmates call her Jewell, not Mrs. Lassiter, something she sees as a mark of acceptance from her younger peers.

"I'm maintaining a GPA (grade point average) that — after being out of school for 30 years — is keeping me in a good school like the University of Kentucky," she said. "I don't feel inhibited anymore."

Mike First

First got a job at a Burger King so he could afford attending Bellarmine College in Louisville. But balancing a part-time job and a full-time college class load was too much for him. He had to choose one or the other.

He chose Burger King.

That was 16 years ago. First rose from fry cook to fast-food manager, eventually becoming supervisor of a total of five Burger Kings in Lexington and Richmond. Mastering hamburger science, he thought, apparently did not require a college degree.

But he later regretted not finishing the accounting degree he gave up as a sophomore. "In a business sense, I've been successful," said First, 38. "But there's always been that tug on the conscience that I never finished college."

It took a goal-setting seminar First attended last spring to put higher education back on his agenda. Participants were asked as an exercise to pick and work toward a personal goal — he decided to finish his bachelor's and eventually receive a master's degree in business management.

(MORE)

(CONT.)

This fall, he enrolled in an art history course and two non-credit seminars on refining study and writing skills. His schoolwork is at night, after his normal eight- to 10-hour workday.

Two hours a day — "and all the half-hours I can squeeze in" — are given to studies, said First, who is single. Maturity and the business world have taught him a skill he said he lacked the first time he tried college: managing time.

"You have to be able to manage time to make it all work," First said. "But the desire is the most important thing. If you're going back to school just for the fun of it, it won't be as rewarding. Some sacrifices have to be made."

"Back then, I'd permit things to get me off track, like a bunch of friends taking me to a movie. Now I won't let anything interfere with my study time. You miss a lot of good TV, but there's always reruns."

First said he believed a bachelor's — and especially a master's — would make him more attractive to his company, which might mean future advancement.

"I'm hoping this will make me a more well-rounded person," he said. "Take computers: They're a big part of the business world now. Sixteen years ago, when I was in school, they weren't in the offices."

Susan Bean

Four years ago, just as her children were preparing for college, Mrs. Bean, 44, realized she was soon about to have a lot of spare time on her hands.

"My children were growing up, and I had a lot of years when I needed and wanted to do something," she said.

Mrs. Bean, apprehensive about again becoming a student, enrolled in one course "just to see if I liked it and if I can do it. I don't think people realize the high anxiety of adult students. Nobody likes to fail."

Last year, Mrs. Bean went from taking one class a semester to becoming a full-time student majoring in social work. She hopes to earn her bachelor's next year and might work on a master's degree.

In one respect, Mrs. Bean is non-traditional among her non-traditional student peers: She's active in UK's Student Government Association, a major campus activity usually monopolized by younger undergraduates. She was elected student senator for the College of Social Work last spring.

"I didn't think they'd accept me. I didn't think they would take students my age," Mrs. Bean said.

Mrs. Bean, who is married and has three college-age children, is balancing family commitments and academics with her role as a spokeswoman for the concerns of adult students on the Lexington campus. This year, she is lobbying the UK administration to designate a room in the Student Center as a lounge and meeting place for adult students.

"My oldest son (Robert, 22, a senior at UK) gets embarrassed about all of this ...," Mrs. Bean said.

"It's good experience working with a lot of people younger than I am — most of these senators are the same age as my children. We're working as equals, student to student."

She tells adults thinking about coming to college to take things one step at a time.

"It's good to come and try it, but taking a full load after some years away from school is expecting too much," Mrs. Bean said. "You have to get your feet wet, just take one or two courses at first, and learn your way around campus."

Universities offer programs

By Andrew Oppmann

Contributing writer

HC 11-10-86

Although none of the area universities is planning any special activities for National Adult Education Week, which runs through Saturday, each offers information on available programs to "non-traditional" students.

• University of Kentucky: Academic Support Services, 106 Frazee Hall, 257-3383. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Friday; and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday.

Evening and Saturday courses available in most academic areas, in addition to non-credit seminars geared to helping adults get acquainted with the campus and brushing up on reading, math and study skills. Also, special academic advisers are available to help adult students plan schedules and choose courses.

UK will hold a back-to-school workshop for adult students from 7 to 9 p.m. on Nov. 17 in Room 230 of the Student Center.

• Transylvania University: Community Education office, 209 Old Morrison Hall, 233-8124. Office hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Evening classes available in many academic areas, in addition to non-credit courses and seminars ranging from exercise to personal development. Many classes geared toward the small-business owner.

Catalog of classes and other information

available upon request.

• Eastern Kentucky University: Information for adult students available at 208 Jones Building, (606) 622-2106. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

About 75 courses, including credit and non-credit classes, from all academic areas of the university. Catalog of classes and other information available on request.

• Kentucky State University: Community College of Kentucky State University, 317 Academic Services Building, (502) 227-6131. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Extended hours (8 a.m. to 7 p.m.) during spring registration (Jan. 5 through 7).

Evening classes, and some Saturday offerings, available in all academic areas, along with non-credit seminars ranging from federal tax reform to instruction in Japanese business practices.

Catalog of classes and other information available upon request.

• Morehead State University: Information for adult students available at 801 Ginger Hall, (800) 262-2044. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Morehead offers evening and weekend courses both on campus and at six off-campus sites: Prestonsburg Community College; Pikeville College; Jackson's Lee College; Mayfield Community College; Ashland Community College and classrooms in the Ashland School District.

Catalog of classes and other information available upon request.

UK has received \$13.8 million in private contributions this year

13 11-9-86

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Private contributions to the University of Kentucky are running about \$8.5 million behind 1985's record, but officials say the school is having an excellent year.

As of Oct. 31, the university had received \$13,854,045 from foundations, corporations, graduates, trusts and other private sources. At the same time a year ago, it had reported \$22,312,083 in private gifts.

However, 1985's total included two windfall gifts: \$5 million for a new equine-research center and \$3 million for the Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center, said Terry B. Mobley, UK's development director.

"Those gifts had been cultivated for a period of time. It's unrealistic to expect that kind of thing year after year," Mobley said.

UK President Otis A. Singletary told directors of UK's Development Council at a meeting Friday that private sources financed about half the \$45 million to \$50 million in construction under way at UK.

"Those of us who can look back 15 years or more can remember how almost unthinkable that would have been then," Singletary said.

The council honored as UK Fellows more than 130 men and women who have contributed or pledged at least \$10,000 to the university in the past year.

They were given a reception and black-tie dinner Friday at Rupp Arena, where Singletary, who will step down as president on June 30, was also recognized. During his 18-year tenure, \$136 million has been given or pledged to the university, UK officials said.

UK said 8,315 graduates gave to the school this year, and 3,541 non-graduates contributed.

WKU enrollment passes 12,000 mark

Associated Press

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University's enrollment increased 8.9 percent this year, passing the 12,000 mark for the first time since 1983.

WKU President Kern Alexander said at a board of regents meeting Friday that the enrollment is 12,257, up 998 from last year. The freshman class increased 17 percent.

Also at the meeting, the regents re-elected Joe Iracane of Owensboro as chairman and elected Ronald Clark of Franklin as vice chairman.

Corporate gifts to UK rose from nearly \$923,000 in 1979 to \$5.4 million in 1985. Through Oct. 31, corporate gifts in 1986 totaled \$4.9 million, according to figures from UK's development office.

Foundation gifts totaled \$511,000 in 1979, then soared from 1984's \$1.4 million to 1985's \$5.59 million. This year, they have totaled nearly \$2.5 million, UK said.

Of the \$13.9 million UK has raised from private sources this year, about \$2.8 million was for the College of Agriculture. About \$2.5 million went to the College of Engineering, which will be affiliated next year with a new \$10 million robotics manufacturing center on campus.

The College of Medicine received \$2.4 million; the UK Athletic Associ-

ation, about \$1.1 million; and the Blue and White Fund, \$803,000.

Other state universities are also aiming for a larger share of the money offered by private foundations and corporations.

Eastern Kentucky University has announced the appointment of 14 business and professional people to an expanded EKV Foundation, designed to "generate additional support from the private sector," the school said in a statement.

The University of Louisville is in the midst of a five-year "Quest for Excellence" capital fund-raising campaign that yielded \$43.5 million in commitments this year, development Director Bill Schneider said. Apart from that, U of L received \$5.4 million in private gifts during the year that ended June 30.

Professor's book offers pictorial history of region

TDI 11-9-86

By THELMA SCOTT KISER

Today's column continues the focus on books and authors that will be a part of the Kentucky Book Fair. The fifth annual fair will be Nov. 22 at the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives Building, located off the East-West Connector in Frankfort on Coffee Tree Road.

Stuart Sprague will be there with his "Eastern Kentucky: A Pictorial History," as will Raymond Abbott with a haunting Indian novel "That Day in Gordon," Leon Driskell with "New Stories From the South: The Years Best 1986," and William Lynwood Montell with his latest book, "Killings: Folk Justice in the Upper South."

"EASTERN KENTUCKY: A Pictorial History" by Stuart Seely Sprague (Donning, 1986, 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11, \$25).

For a long time, Stuart Sprague, professor of history at Morehead State University, has wanted to share with other Kentuckians the Commonwealth's rich pictorial heritage, part of which he has used in an illustrated series of articles and in his book "Frankfort: A Pictorial History," and in other works. Now, in his recently published "Eastern Kentucky: A Pictorial History," he comes to the part of the state Daily Independent readers know best.

The pictures and text cover the 49 counties defined by the Appalachian Regional Commission as "Appalachian Kentucky," an area

James Still describes in an epigraph as "that somewhat mythical region with no known boundaries ... such a domain as has shaped the lives and endeavors of men and women from pioneer days to the present and given them an independence and an outlook and a vision..."

Professor Sprague says that eastern Kentucky has a fascinating history that all too often has been overshadowed by half-truths and false stereotypes. He dispels those half-truths and shadows in this visual record of the people and their unique region. He has gathered these pictures from collections in various state archives, in the Library of Congress and from his own extensive collection, and has arranged them chronologically into chapters that picture eastern Kentucky and Kentuckians from settlement to Civil War, during and after Civil War, their education, county seats, river transport, human and natural resources, oil, coal, the Great Depression, and during the past 30 years. The book also contains a bibliography and index.

Sprague and this pictorial history will give eastern Kentucky and its beauty and rich heritage the favorable recognition it deserves.

Competitive cheerleading's risks

UK accident a reminder of dangers

HC 11-9-86
By Kit Wagar

Herald-Leader staff writer

FRANKFORT — To the champion cheerleaders of Jessamine County High School, the University of Kentucky's Dale Baldwin was the ultimate cheerleader.

"He could do (gymnastic moves) while eating two pizzas," Jessamine cheerleader Candy Lane said, a touch of awe in her voice.

"He's the captain of UK, and everyone considers the UK cheerleaders the ultimate," teammate Holly Anderson said. "We never thought it could happen to him."

But it did: Baldwin lost control Tuesday during practice for a complicated stunt using a mini-trampoline. He hit his neck, injuring two vertebrae. He might never walk again.

Cheerleaders, coaches and a cheerleading official interviewed yesterday after the state YMCA cheerleading competition said Baldwin's injury showed the inherent risks of competitive cheerleading.

"There will always be risk, just as there are risks in football or basketball, or checkers for that matter," said Michael Haynes, executive director of the state YMCA. "By setting limits, we are trying to lessen that risk (and) to prevent injury."

The Jessamine County cheerleaders, who last year trained under Baldwin, said his injury made them more aware of the dangers of their sport and the need for concentration, conditioning and practice. But injuries are common to all sports, and serious accidents can occur while performing the simplest stunts, they said.

A Jessamine County cheerleader tore ligaments in her knee last year when she jumped from a teammate's shoulders to the ground, they said.

"Cheerleading is a combination of sports," cheerleader Renee Daulton said. "It used to be just sitting there and clap and make little cheers. Now it's gymnastics — jumps, mounts and pyramids. A lot of people take us for granted. It's tough now. You have high school cheerleaders doing college-level stunts. That's great, but when you get to college level, you want to go even higher and farther."

Haynes said his organization did not allow mini-trampolines and banned pyramids higher than two cheerleaders eight years ago. Flips as part of a dismount from a pyramid were banned two years ago. The cheerleaders immediately developed complicated routines that met the letter, if not the spirit, of the rules, he said.

"Just today, a girl did a flip off another girl's shoulders, but she was caught by two others," Haynes said. "Since she didn't hit the floor, it wasn't a dismount, so it was within the rules. I don't think it will be next year."

Shirley Ryan, the cheerleading coach at Wayne County High School for the last eight years, said injuries could be minimized by good training and conditioning, but they could not be eliminated. She said cheerleaders would continue to increase the difficulty of stunts in an effort to win competitions.

"If you are going to do something dramatic" to catch the judges' eyes, "I don't know how you can avoid some" injuries, Ms. Ryan said. "It's hard to tell college kids that they can't use those skills they have developed. Football and basketball have injuries, too."

Joanna Fox, a physical education teacher and cheerleading coach at Greenville High School in Muhlenberg County, said she thought Baldwin's injury was a freak accident because he was so skilled. Most accidents happen when someone is attempting a stunt for which he is not prepared, she said.

The cheerleaders at yesterday's competition signed a UK blanket that

will be sent to Baldwin. The Jessamine County cheerleaders, who won yesterday's event, said Baldwin played a special role in their development as a team. They last saw him last weekend at a cheerleading event at Rupp Arena.

"He gave us all hugs and said how we had gotten better and we had really grown up," cheerleader Cindy Combs said.

Cheerleader probably won't walk

LOUISVILLE (AP) — A neurological surgeon said a University of Kentucky cheerleader injured while performing a stunt off a mini-trampoline will probably never walk again.

Dale Baldwin, 22, of Leitchfield, will probably be a quadriplegic, Dr. Andrieus J. Dzenitis said Friday at a news conference at Jewish Hospital. Baldwin remained in serious condition.

Baldwin injured his spine when he landed on his neck after doing a forward roll before UK's Blue-White game at Freedom Hall Tuesday night, said cheerleading sponsor T. Lynn Williamson.

As a result of Baldwin's injury and the death of a North Dakota State cheerleader last week, UK will discontinue the use of mini-trampolines and prohibit three-tier pyramids, said Athletic Director Cliff Hagan.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

2 finalists for presidency of Morehead State plan to visit campus this week

CS 11-11-86

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

Two of the five finalists for the presidency of Morehead State University will visit the campus this week to meet with MSU's faculty, staff and students and Morehead residents.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, chairman of the MSU Board of Regents, said yesterday that the candidates are C. Nelson Grote, chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., and James Adams, superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools.

"The board has completed its examination of the background of these two candidates who have requested an opportunity to meet with the faculty, students, townspeople and others interested in the university," Nunn said in a prepared statement.

Nunn said the other three finalists would have an opportunity to visit the campus.

Nunn, however, could not be reached for further comment yesterday on whether those candidates too would have to request an invitation before meetings would be set for them.

The other three finalists are:

■ Gene W. Scholes, 44, vice president for administration of Northern Kentucky University and a former Morehead administrator.

■ Olin B. Sansbury, 48, chancellor of the University of South Carolina's Spartanburg campus.

■ James W. Strobel, 52, president of the Mississippi University for Women at Columbus.

Sansbury and Strobel were also unavailable for comment yesterday. Scholes said that he has not been invited to Morehead for any meetings.

"I do not plan to (go to the campus) unless I am invited," the NKU official said.



GROTE



ADAMS

Announcement of the Grote-Adams meetings at Morehead tomorrow and Thursday fueled continuing speculation on the Rowan County school's campus that they are the front-runners for the presidency.

The visits have also heightened anticipation that the regents may vote to hire a new president at a meeting scheduled Friday morning on the campus.

Grote, 58, was an unsuccessful contender for the Morehead post twice before — in 1975, when Morris Norfleet was chosen, and in 1984, when Herb F. Reinhard was selected.

He was a Morehead academic administrator from 1960 to 1971, when he was chairman of the applied arts division and dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology.

He left Morehead to become president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., where he stayed for 10 years before moving

to Spokane to head the 65,000-student, two-year college system.

Grote, a former president of the American Vocational Education Association, earned his undergraduate degree from Eastern Illinois University, a master's degree from the University of Missouri and his doctorate in education from the University of Illinois.

Adams, 50, is a Letcher County native and has been Indianapolis superintendent since 1982. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Morehead and his doctorate in education from Ohio State University.

Before taking the Indianapolis post, Adams was superintendent of the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County schools in North Carolina.

He was a teacher and principal in the Xenia, Ohio, schools for eight years before that, and has been an assistant superintendent in Saginaw, Mich., and superintendent of schools in Montclair, N.J., and Grosse Pointe, Mich.

A. D. Albright, the retired president of NKU, has been MSU's interim president since earlier this year when he succeeded Reinhard, who resigned to become president of Frostburg (Md.) State College.

Reinhard's two-year tenure as president was marked with controversy as many MSU supporters contended he tried to bring too many changes too quickly to the school.

To end the bickering, Gov. Martha Layne Collins finally sought and received the resignations of most of the school's former regents.

She then revamped the board, which hired Albright as Reinhard's successor.

Grote will meet with Morehead staff members and the general public at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, with students at 2 p.m., and faculty members at 3:30.

Adams' meetings with the same groups will be at the same times Thursday. All of the meetings will be at the university's Breckinridge Auditorium.

2 finalists for president are to visit Morehead

HL 11-11-86

By Tom McCord

Herald-Leader education writer

Two finalists for the presidency of Morehead State University will visit the campus Wednesday and Thursday for talks with faculty, students and the public, the chairman of the school's board of regents announced yesterday.

C. Nelson Grote, the chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., will visit Wednesday; and James A. Adams, the superintendent of Indianapolis public schools, will visit Thursday.

The visits precede a meeting Friday of Morehead's 10-member board of regents. But the announcement yesterday by former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, the board's chairman, did not say whether the board would select a president during Friday's meeting.

Nunn declined yesterday to return telephone calls from the Herald-Leader.

Grote and Adams, in telephone interviews, said they did not know what the board would do Friday. But both said they hoped the regents would make a decision soon.

Nunn's statement, distributed by Morehead officials, said that the regents had completed their background checks of the two men and that the two candidates "had requested an opportunity to meet with the faculty, students, townspeople and others interested in the university."

Nunn said in the statement that "any of the other three candidates who remain under consideration also would have an opportunity to visit the campus."

The other finalists are Gene W. Scholes, vice president for administration at Northern Kentucky University in Highland Heights; Olin B. Sansbury Jr., chancellor of the University of South Carolina Spartanburg campus; and James W. Strobel, president of Mississippi University for Women.

Scholes said yesterday that he had not been asked to visit Morehead. He declined further comment. Sansbury and Strobel could not be reached.

The regents are searching for a permanent president for the 5,800-student university after the departure last spring of Herb F. Reinhard Jr.

Reinhard's two-year contract was not renewed, and he was replaced July 1 by retired educator A.D. Albright, 73, who agreed to serve until a permanent successor could be chosen.

Grote, reached in Washington, D.C., where he was attending a meeting, said he had not been told what the regents would do Friday. "If they don't make a decision by Friday, I certainly hope it won't be any longer than Thanksgiving."

"I was told that it was their intention to invite two people to campus. I guess I concluded that the choice would be between Dr. Adams and me," said Grote, 58.

Adams, 50, said he hoped the regents would decide "fairly soon."

"I would assume anytime Friday or thereafter they could make a decision. But I have no knowledge when that will be," Adams said.

Grote was a dean at Morehead until 1971. Adams, a Letcher County native, earned his undergraduate and master's degrees from Morehead.

The schedules of the two men will be similar Wednesday and Thursday. Each will meet with staff members and the public at 10:30 a.m.; with students at 2 p.m. and with faculty members at 3:30 p.m.

Judy L. Rogers, an English professor who is chairman of the faculty senate, said the 3:30 sessions would be "open-ended." Professors who attend will complete response sheets that will be turned over to the regents, she said.

Murray State enrollment down 3 percent

CS 11-11-86
Associated Press

MURRAY, Ky. — Enrollment at Murray State University is down about 3 percent from 1985, officials said.

This fall's enrollment is 7,073, compared with 7,295 a year ago, according to a news release.

Phil Bryan, dean of admissions, said fewer undergraduate and full-

time students are enrolled, but the number of graduate and part-time students has increased.

Undergraduate enrollment decreased by 295, to 5,868, while full-time enrollment fell from 5,630 to 5,319. Graduate student ranks rose from 1,132 to 1,205, while part-time enrollment went from 1,665 to 1,754.

Freshmen enrollment decreased by 36, Bryan said.

Another key education official resigning

HC 11-11-86
By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — A key official at the Kentucky Department of Education will resign Friday, joining a long list of office heads who have left their jobs in the last year and a half.

James Fouche, an associate superintendent for instruction, said yesterday that he would return to Northern Kentucky University. He had been chairman of teacher education there before joining the state education department in March 1984.

"I hate leaving," Fouche said, adding that he was invited back to Northern and did not want to miss the opportunity.

Superintendent Alice McDonald said she was not concerned by the high turnover rate in top-level jobs in the Department of Education.

Since he began working at the education department, Fouche has been instrumental in putting into place many of the education reforms that have been enacted by the legislature. His face is a familiar one not only to lawmakers, but also to teachers, school administrators and university officials.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said yesterday that Fouche had done "a superb job

— the best ever." She called him a hard worker and a skilled manager of programs and people.

His replacement will be the department's ombudsman, Margaret McClain. She had also worked with Fouche as director of student services.

The transition should be a smooth one for the department, McDonald said.

Asked if she was concerned about

the high turnover rate in top-level jobs at the department, McDonald said, "No."

"This is exactly what has gone on at the Department of Education in the past. There is change in any organization," she said, adding that she hired young, ambitious people, knowing they would eventually move on to other jobs.

With Fouche leaving, only two of the 11 associate superintendents appointed by McDonald in 1984 will remain in the same job — Wilburn Pratt, head of vocational education, and Joe Woolums, the head of administrative services.

Nearly all of the others have

resigned. Several of them said in an article that was published in the Lexington Herald-Leader in August that they left because they disapproved of McDonald's political activities.

McDonald has been criticized for her political fund-raising activities which have involved high-ranking department employees.

Fouche said those activities had nothing to do with his decision to resign. "I have never been asked or pressured to become involved," he said. "My operation was not intrude upon or compromised in any way."

Fouche said that he was on annual leave from NKU and was now a applicant for a deanship there.

Bell: Make the U.S. a 'nation of learners'

Associated Press HC 11-11-86

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The U.S. economy faces continued stagnation unless the trends of the last decade are reversed, and colleges and universities should do their part by making the country "a nation of learners," former Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell said yesterday.

"Unless there's some dramatic change, we're going to become an economic colony of competitors abroad," Bell told the annual meeting of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

"If American education, if your institutions don't do more to meet the needs of people, we're not going to have a government that can perform as it should, we're not going to have a business-industry economic system that will perform as it should," Bell said.

Bell's call came on the heels of the release of a 56-page report, "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty," which warned that the United States risks "national suicide" unless it sharply increases spending on education.

The report, prepared for the association by a committee headed by Bell

and released Sunday, rebuked government officials and others who have cut aid for college students.

The report calls for a doubling of the percentage of Americans receiving university degrees, to 35 percent of the populace, by the year 2001. Bell said public money spent on education through student loans and student aid was the best investment government could make, and he called for an end to the "users tax" of spiraling tuition costs.

The report also called for a reversal of a trend of fewer minority stu-

dents graduating from the nation's colleges, as well as an improvement in the quality of students who seek to become educators.

After his speech, Bell said that increased education would help the United States overcome what he called a "twin deficit" problem, made up of the budget and trade deficits.

Although he said cheap labor abroad was the biggest cause of the U.S. trade deficit, Bell said the nation should seek to improve the intelligence of its work force to try to combat that deficit rather than lowering wages to the levels of other countries.

In our view

Too many pieces of pie

TDI 11-10-80
Good politics does not always make for quality education. Unfortunately, in Kentucky, politics often takes precedence over education.

Creating eight Centers of Excellence — one for every public university in Kentucky — is good politics. It reduces jealousy and infighting among the individual university presidents and boards of regents and keeps legislators and alumni from the individual universities happy.

However, by dividing the money into eight, the Kentucky Council on Higher Education is creating zero, instead of eight, Centers of Excellence. There simply will not be enough money for any university to truly excel in anything.

From the beginning, the idea for the Centers of Excellence has been a bit vague, and that is why the

proposal had a difficult time being approved by the General Assembly. However, as it was explained to legislators, the money would be used to create a few academic offerings at state universities that would be second to none.

The Council on Higher Education would be wiser to use all the money to create superb Centers of Excellence at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, the two universities with the faculty and resources to create outstanding programs. Educators then could have used the success of those two centers to argue their case for more funds to create similar centers at other universities.

Truly, this is a case of slicing the pie into too many pieces. The council is trading excellence for good politics.

Blazer stresses high quality in academics and athletics

HC 11-11-80
On a 54-acre campus, the Paul G. Blazer High School is a contemporary-style building on several levels down a sloping hillside. Many of the exterior walls are glass, so classrooms are light and airy.

The school opened in fall 1982 to replace the old Ashland High School. It was named for the late Paul G. Blazer, the founder of Ashland Oil Inc., who donated money for construction of the school's swimming pool.

• **Academic achievements:** Academics are stressed among the 1,060 students at Blazer, which sends a team each year to academic competitions such as the Governor's Cup and the Scholastic Challenge Team.

"We always count on having several National Merit semifinalists and at least one finalist each spring," said principal James "Jay" Hutchinson.

In 1982, parents established a model Academic Booster Club and wrote a comprehensive guide that many schools around the state have used to form similar groups.

• **Athletic achievements:** Blazer continues a strong athletic tradition established by Ashland High School that won the national boys' high school basketball championship in 1928. The competition has since been discontinued.

Later teams captured state basketball titles in '33, '34 and '61. The school was the state football champion in '58, '67 and '75. Several girls' basketball teams have made it to the state tournaments.

Blazer swim teams have won three state AAA titles. Boys' teams won in '72 and '73; girls in '77.

More than 300 students take part in 17 athletic programs.

UK alters its policy on student admissions

HC-11-11-86
Herald-Leader staff report

A new University of Kentucky admissions policy was changed yesterday after school officials said UK was rejecting some students with test scores far above the school's average.

The University Senate Council adopted interim guidelines for students seeking automatic admission to UK. Admissions officials had found that many students did not meet pre-college curriculum requirements scheduled to take effect for next fall's freshman class.

Although the students were missing some high school requirements, their American College Test scores would qualify them for the university Honors Program or a merit scholarship, council members said.

Under the interim policy, students who are missing one or two courses will be automatically accepted if their ACT subtest scores in the corresponding subjects are 21 or higher.

Loys Mather, the chairman of the admissions and academic standards committee, said the new requirements would gauge students' abilities more fairly because "if they're scoring 21 or higher, they've satisfied the intent of that requirement."

Admissions officials also said it would prevent UK from losing qualified students to other schools because of an unnecessary delay in admittance.

The policy will remain in effect until 1989, when the council will direct a general review of the university's complete admissions policy.

Cut risk of cheerleading

CS 11-11-86

ON SATURDAY cheerleaders from the University of Louisville made a gesture of goodwill that seemed small but spoke volumes about the power of tragedy to unite old foes.

The same tragedy should also propel cheerleaders throughout Kentucky and Indiana to examine their routines and ensure their safety.

The Cardinal cheerleaders spent the afternoon in a hospital room urging arch rival University of Kentucky on to victory against Vanderbilt. They were there to cheer up Dale Baldwin, the University of Kentucky cheerleading captain who was paralyzed in an accident involving a mini-trampoline a week ago tonight.

UK athletic personnel said Mr. Baldwin took numerous necessary precautions. He was one of only

three cheerleaders permitted to use the mini-trampoline; he did warmups; his limbs were properly taped to prevent slippage, safety pads and spotters surrounded him.

But the unthinkable happened. Since then adviser T. Lynn Williamson has correctly said, "If this type of accident can happen to someone of Dale Baldwin's skill and talent, the realization is that it could happen to anyone."

UK officials have abolished use of the mini-trampoline and, for safety reasons, will discontinue three-tier human pyramids. U of L is also discontinuing the mini-tramp. Other cheerleading advisers should follow these schools' example and examine their practices to determine what new precautions are mandated.

We join the Cards in wishing an outstanding Wildcat Godspeed.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Education, not more degrees

HC 11-12-86
Former Education Secretary Terrel Bell claims that improving education is all a matter of degrees. College degrees, that is. Bell believes that the United States will be better educated and more prosperous if the number of students getting college degrees is doubled.

This kind of thinking makes college presidents, pressed for warm bodies and warm checkbooks, jump up and down in glee. Not for nothing was the Bell commission's report prepared for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and not for nothing are six college presidents included on the 22-member panel.

Unfortunately, doubling the number of college graduates would do little to guarantee educational competence. It would simply guarantee that more folks could claim to hold bachelor's

degrees. Whether or not they could read, write and compute is another matter.

Certainly Bell's commission has the right idea behind its somewhat odd suggestion: Make sure that Americans are able to develop their talents and abilities to the highest degree. That's commendable. But that goal can be attained by better and more innovative education, beginning with early childhood and going all the way through innovative high school programs, vocational training and — for those who qualify — college.

Bell's commission is right on one score: The Reagan administration is indeed "unthinkingly abetting an act of national suicide" by its attempts to slash aid for college students. That's the surest route toward making college once more the province of just the moneyed rather than talented students of all income groups. Middle-class students would find themselves even further strapped for help.

But funneling double the number of students into college degrees is not the answer, unless the Bell commission really wants to water down the value of the bachelor's degree even further.

It's not elitist to suggest that college is not the right route for everybody. And it is unfair to the point of cruelty to suggest that people who need vocational training for their careers should spend four years in college instead.

If Americans are able to make better use of educational opportunities, who cares where those opportunities come from or what the diplomas say?

Senior state education official resigning

FRANKFORT, Ky. — James Fouché will resign Friday as an associate superintendent of instruction and return to Northern Kentucky University.

Fouché was chairman of teacher education at the university before joining state government in March 1984.

"I hate leaving," Fouché said, adding that he was invited back to the university and did not want to miss the opportunity.

Since he began working at the Department of Education, Fouché has

been instrumental in putting into place many of the reforms enacted by the General Assembly.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald said Fouché had done "a superb job — the best ever." She called him a hard worker and a skilled manager of programs and people.

His replacement will be the department's ombudsman, Margaret McClain, who worked with Fouché as director of student services.

With Fouché leaving, only two of the 11 associate superintendents appointed by McDonald in 1984 will

remain in the same job. — Wilburn Pratt, head of vocational education, and Joe Woolums, head of administrative services.

McDonald said she is not concerned about the recent number of resignations from top-level jobs at the department.

"This is exactly what has gone on at the Department of Education in the past. There is change in any organization," she said, adding that she hired young, ambitious people, knowing they would eventually move on to other jobs.

Charge!

University of Kentucky alumni to be offered their own credit cards

By SUSAN TOMPOR
Business Writer

University of Kentucky alumni will have another way to show their school loyalty — through a credit card.

First National Bank in Louisville and the University of Kentucky National Alumni Association have joined efforts to offer special VISA and MasterCard credit cards with the alumni association logo.

Besides flaunting the UK association, the cards will help raise funds for scholarships and new student programs sponsored by the alumni group.

The cards will also offer the association a "cost-free" way of communicating with members through statement stuffers and messages on card statements.

First National, which will begin promoting the cards this week through a direct-mail campaign, is offering the cards only to the alumni association's 90,000 members. It estimates that between 5 percent and 15 percent — or as many as 13,500 members — will sign up.

The cards are part of a nationwide trend toward marketing a new type of credit card known as an "affinity" card. Such cards identify holders with a particular organization and usually help raise funds for that group.

National groups that use or plan to use affinity cards include the Sierra Club, Boston University and the AFL-CIO.

Other banks in Kentucky, including Citizens Fidelity Corp., First Security National Bank & Trust Co. in Lexington and Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. in Louisville, said they are developing affinity cards for other organizations.

The UK alumni association program will receive funds from the annual fee and interest payments from cardholders, according to Michael Welsenburger, First National's vice president of credit card administration. The bank declined to give specific amounts.

Jay Brumfield, director of alumni affairs for the association, said the group could receive between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in the first year and between \$20,000

and \$25,000 in the second year.

Welsenburger said the increase is more dramatic in the latter years of the five-year contract. In the third year, for example, the effort could raise \$35,000 to \$50,000 for the association, he said. For all five years, the bank has projected that \$300,000 could be raised.

The exact amount will depend on how many people sign up for the cards — and when cardholders pay off their bills, Welsenburger said. No interest is charged on new purchases when the balance is paid in full by the due date. The annual percentage rate on unpaid purchase balances is 18 percent.

Welsenburger said the bank has designed the card to offer alumni incentives as well. For example, the interest rate for cash advances is 16.8 percent, rather than the regular 18 percent.

For the first year, cardholders will not have to pay the \$16 annual fee.

First Security and Liberty National had also bid on the UK alumni program, Brumfield said.

Centre to advise colleges on fund-raising

HL 11-12-86
From staff, wire reports

Grants totaling \$180,000 from two New York foundations will enable Centre College in Danville to advise six other private Appalachian colleges trying to sharpen their fund-raising skills, Centre officials said yesterday.

Cumberland College in Williamsburg is one of the six colleges chosen to work with Centre during the next three years using grants from the Teagle Foundation and the Exxon Education Foundation, according to a Centre news release.

Centre was chosen as the "mentor institution" because of its success in annual giving, foundation representatives said. Centre received annual donations from 75.1 percent of its alumni in 1985-86, the third straight year it led the nation in that category.

Robert L. Payton, the president of Exxon Education Foundation, said the grant was "a pilot project to test the idea of having one college with an exemplary program help other institutions improve their funding."

Brian Shoemaker, Cumberland's director of alumni activities, said in a telephone interview that the Whitley County college has boosted its alumni giving from 7.7 percent three years ago to 24 percent this year.

"I think that might have caught somebody's attention and shown that we were serious about what we were doing," Shoemaker said.

Because Cumberland did not graduate its first four-year class until 1961, Shoemaker said, its 11,000 alumni

"are still fairly young, as far as giving is concerned," he said.

He said Cumberland submitted a seven-page letter to the foundations that outlined what the college hoped to accomplish through the program.

Cumberland will use its share of the money to pay for printing, travel and such fund-raising techniques as direct-mail solicitations, said Shoemaker, who traveled 3,000 miles last year on behalf of the college.

The Teagle Foundation is a private foundation established in 1944 by Walter C. Teagle, former director, president and chairman of Exxon Corp. The Exxon Education Foundation was set up in 1954 and is funded by Exxon Corp.

The other colleges are Davis and Elkins, Salem and West Virginia Wesleyan, all in West Virginia and Mars Hill and Warren Wilson, both in North Carolina.

Centre will aid 6 others in fund-raising efforts

DANVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Centre College and six Appalachian colleges, including Cumberland College, have been awarded grants totaling \$180,000 from the Teagle Foundation and the Exxon Education Foundation.

The grants will help support Centre's work with the other colleges to enhance their annual giving programs over the next three years. The other colleges are Davis and Elkins, Salem and West Virginia Wesleyan in West Virginia; and Mars Hill and Warren Wilson in North Carolina.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Grote, one of five candidates for Morehead presidency, 'feels real good' after visit

25 11-13-86

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — In a day mixed with nostalgia and anticipation, C. Nelson Grote moved through three one-hour sessions yesterday with supporters of Morehead State University — the school he hopes to lead as its next president.

Grote, chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., is a former Morehead dean and one of the two leading finalists for the presidency of the Rowan County school.

James Adams, superintendent of the public schools in Indianapolis, is Grote's major competitor to succeed interim President A. D. Albright. Adams will appear before groups of local residents and Morehead faculty, staff and students today.

"I feel real good about the day," Grote said after his three sessions with those groups yesterday.

During the sessions, he was asked a variety of questions about his candidacy, the problems of the university and what he would do if selected as its 11th president.

Grote, 58, told the students that he realized that everyone wanted to know what his plans would be as president. But he said it would be premature to make any pronouncements because he was not familiar enough with the campus.

If selected, he said, "I'm not going to come with a briefcase or a head full of plans. That's like asking a doctor to prescribe medicine without analyzing the illness."

He said he supports shared governance of the university and told about 400 university supporters that he is a people-oriented administrator. He also said that services for students should not be secondary to any other campus activity, but equal to its instructional activities.

Grote also said he believes the university should play a definite role in helping local schools and in economic development of the region.

At one point, Grote was asked if his previous connection to Morehead would impair his ability to decide controversial questions.

Grote said that his experience — at Morehead and later — gives him the best of both worlds as a possible president.

While an administrator for 11 years at Morehead, he said he was part of the university's growth years. But, he added, he later achieved a level administrative experience elsewhere as the head of Schoolcraft College in Michigan for 10 years and at Spokane.

"I have the advantage of the historical perspective of this university. I know some of the relationships and some of the politics of the university and of the region," Grote said.

"I feel that I can benefit from my earlier experience and bring in a freshness and the objectivity of an outsider," he said.

Before leaving Morehead in 1971, Grote was dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology and former chairman of the division of applied arts for 11 years.

During his meetings yesterday, Grote frequently called his acquaintances and former colleagues in the audience by name.

At one point, he even recalled the kindergarten romance between one of his daughters and Morehead Mayor John Holbrook's son.

Despite his 15 year absence from Morehead, Grote said that he and his wife, Wilma, have returned to the city on numerous occasions and never have stopped subscribing to the local newspaper. He said his family has "proud and strong" memories of their years at Morehead State.

Wilma Grote also briefly greeted those attending two of yesterday's sessions.

"If nothing happens beyond this point, it is so nice to be here. You all are so special to us," she said.

Speculation continued to rise on campus that the board of regents will choose a new president at tomorrow's meeting.

The board narrowed the list of 86 nominees or applicants for the presidency to six finalists in September.

After an Oct. 20 closed-door meeting, the regents decided to gather more information on the finalists.

However, small groups of board members visited only Grote in Spokane last week and Adams in Indianapolis on Tuesday. Both men plan to remain in Kentucky until after tomorrow's board meeting.

The other finalists, whom regent Chairman Louie B. Nunn said earlier this week are still under consideration for the presidency are:

■ Gene W. Scholes, 44, vice president for administration of Northern Kentucky University and a former Morehead administrator.

■ Olin B. Sansbury, 48, chancellor of the University of South Carolina's Spartanburg campus.

■ James W. Strobel, 52, president of the Mississippi University for Women at Columbus.

State Labor Secretary John Calhoun Wells, also a finalist, withdrew.

Finalist for presidency visits

HL 11-13-84

By Tom McCord
Herald-Leader education writer

MOREHEAD — It seemed like Old Home Week for C. Nelson Grote, a former Morehead State University dean who returned to campus yesterday as a finalist for the school's presidency.

Friends and colleagues from his 1960-to-1971 tenure at Morehead hugged and shook hands with Grote, 58, and his wife, Wilma, throughout the day.

Grote is chief executive officer of the 60,000-student Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash. He is one of two presidential finalists invited to visit the Morehead campus before Friday's meeting of the university's 10-member board of regents.

A vote on presidency is not on the board's agenda, but the betting on campus yesterday was that a decision might be made between Grote and James A. Adams, the superintendent of Indianapolis public schools and a Morehead graduate.

Adams is expected to visit the campus today.

Grote spent nearly four hours in front of students, faculty and staff members and city residents during three question-and-answer sessions in an auditorium.

He often called on people by their first names. About 150 staff members, 40 students and nearly 200 faculty members attended the sessions.

"I guess I have the advantage of being both an insider and an outsider," Grote told staff members.

After serving in the Kentucky Department of Education, Grote was chairman of the division of applied arts at Morehead for six years. In 1966, the year Morehead achieved university status, Grote became dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology.

"I know the relationships and the politics of the region," he said yesterday. "But I've been gone 15 years."

To faculty members, Grote said: "If I

came to Morehead, I would come with the idea that this would be the appropriate climate to my career."

To city residents: "We would know the community. We would not want to run it. But to the extent that the university ought to be a part of the community, we would encourage that."

Besides his ties to Morehead, Grote stressed what he called his skills in working with people.

He pointed to the establishment of "quality circles" at Spokane, which includes community colleges in vocational-technical skills and in liberal arts.

The "quality circles," borrowed from Japanese industry, involve regular meetings by small groups of workers who aim to improve their product.

He pointed to a grant program for excellence in teaching launched during his tenure at Spokane.

The Spokane colleges received \$18,000 from Burlington Northern railroad to establish four \$1,500-a-year grants for three years. He said the program was later extended.

The Spokane colleges he heads hire a professional pollster every two years to sample the perceptions that Spokane residents have of the community colleges, he said.

Grote told students he would have an open door to them after other channels had been exhausted.

Grote, emphasizing interest in economic development, said he serves on the board of Spokane's economic development commission.

Grote is among five finalists who may succeed Morehead President A.D. Albright, 73. Albright, retired president of Northern Kentucky University, was hired July 1 after President Herb Reinhard's two-year contract was not renewed.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, the board's chairman, has said in a statement that the three other finalists for the job would have the opportunity to visit the campus.

But at least one of them, Gene W. Scholes, a Northern Kentucky University vice president, has said he has not been invited.

The other two finalists are Olin W. Sansbury Jr., chancellor of the University of South Carolina's Spartanburg campus, and James W. Strobel, president of Mississippi University for Women.

More teachers considering quitting, survey says

TDI 11-13-86
By LEE MITGANG
AP Education Writer

NEW YORK — Salary gains and other improvements during the past year failed to reduce the number of public school teachers who want to leave the profession, a new survey has found.

A majority of teachers said they endorse many of the aims of school reformers, but only little more than a third said they think reform has helped teachers, according to findings released Tuesday in the third annual Louis Harris poll of teacher viewpoints.

According to the poll, commissioned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 55 percent of the

teachers said they have seriously considered quitting the classroom, compared with 51 percent in the 1985 survey.

The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

The 1986 poll was the first to include the opinions of principals, superintendents, teacher union leaders, state education officials, state legislators who serve on education committees, and deans of colleges of education.

Only 36 percent of teachers felt recent reforms have had a positive impact on teachers, but 78 percent of state education officials and 73 percent of legislators thought reform had helped teachers.

More than 90 percent of teachers and education leaders agree that poor pay is a leading contributor to an impending teacher shortage.

And more than 80 percent from all groups surveyed said teachers are doing an "excellent" or "good" job.

"This survey reinforces the value of teachers in our society and the need to pay them more," said Mary Hatwood Futrell, president of the 1.8-million member National Education Association, the nation's largest teacher union.

"Agreement is highest among those who are closest to the schools, namely, teachers, principals, and teacher union and asso-

ciation officials," she said.

On reform issues, 72 percent of teachers remained set against merit pay, as did 55 percent of principals.

But 73 percent of education college deans favored merit pay, as did slim majorities of superintendents, legislators and state education officials.

Teachers were more favorably disposed to other types of pay scales created under school reform.

By a slim 49 percent to 46 percent plurality, they supported career ladder programs, such as one in Tennessee which divides teaching into different jobs and gives teachers the chance to move up a ladder

of higher salaries and greater responsibility.

Mentor teacher programs, in which excellent teachers are assigned to coach other teachers, proved most popular among those surveyed. Of the 44 percent of teachers familiar with such programs, 82 percent favored them, as did over 80 percent of all categories of educational leaders.

A narrow majority of teachers — 52 percent — supported the idea of a national teacher certification board along the lines proposed last spring by a Carnegie Foundation task force. Seventy percent of union leaders and 61 percent of education college deans also supported a board.

288 schools are honored for progress, achievement

TDI 11-13-86
From Staff and AP Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Two hundred eighty-eight Kentucky schools were honored yesterday for achievement and progress in basic academic skills, test scores, attendance, reduced dropout rates and accreditation standards.

Flags of Excellence and Flags of Progress were presented by Superintendent Alice McDonald during a ceremony at the University of Kentucky.

Excellence awards go to schools with attendance rates of 95 percent or better, dropout rates of 5 percent or less, higher test scores and no major accreditation deficiencies. Progress awards recognize schools that have improved in these areas by specific percentages.

"Two years ago, when we started this program," McDonald said, "we had only 45 schools in Kentucky that met the criteria of excellence — only 45 schools out of more than 1,400 schools. That was about 3 percent." This year, 98 schools

288 schools in Kentucky are honored

Continued from Page B 1
earned the Flag of Excellence, or 7 percent.

McDonald commended the Kentucky Educational Foundation Inc., a private organization dedicated to improving public education, for funding the recognition program.

"We still have a lot of work to do to make all Kentucky schools excellent," she said, "but all of us can be proud of the progress we are making."

Here are the schools that won

Flags of Excellence, by district:

Adair County — Allen County Elementary

Anchorage — Anchorage Elementary, Anchorage Junior High

Anderson County — Anderson County High

Anderson County — Anderson County High

Augusta — Augusta Elementary

Baldwin County — Keul Elementary

Barron County — Red Cross Elementary

Beechwood — Beechwood High Elementary

Benton County — Clintonville Elementary

Bowling Green — Potter Gray Elementary

Boyd County — Cannonsburg Elementary

Bullitt County — Mount Washington Lower

Butler County — Third District Elementary

Calder County — North Elementary

Campbell County — Cold Spring Elementary

Carlisle County — Carlisle County Elementary

Christian County — Holiday Elementary, Millbrook Elementary

Clark County — Hannah McClure Elementary

Crittenden County — Crittenden County Middle

Daniels County — Highland Elementary, Pill

Davidson County — Highland Elementary, Pill

Elizabethtown — Helwood Heights Elementary

Erinburg Elementary — Arnett Elementary

Fairfax — W. P. Renfro Elementary

Fayette County — Cassidy Elementary, James

Lane Allen Elementary, Stonewall Elementary

Fleming County — Fleming Elementary, Flem-

ingsburg Elementary, Fox Valley Elementary

Hillsboro Elementary

Fort Thomas — Highlands High, Johnson El-

ementary, Moyer Elementary

Gallatin County — Glencoe Elementary

Glasgow — Happy Valley Elementary

Grayson County — Clarkson Elementary

Greenup County — McKel Elementary

Hancock County — Eastside Elementary

Harrison County — Eastside Elementary

Henry County — Eastern Elementary

Jefferson County — Audubon Traditional, Cor-

ter Traditional, Dunn Elementary, Eitenhower

Elementary, Greathouse-Shryock Elementary

Hite Elementary, Jefferson County Traditional

Male High, Wilder Elementary, Zachary Taylor

Elementary

Kenton County — Beech Grove Elementary

Crescent Spring Elementary, James A. Claywood

Elementary, R. C. Hinsdale Elementary

Lawrence County — Louisa Elementary

Lincoln County — Hustonville Elementary

Madison County — Model Elementary, Model

High

Marion County — St. Charles Elementary

Mayfield — East College Elementary

McCracken County — Hendron Lane Oak El-

ementary

Meade County — Island Elementary

Meadow Creek — Brandenburg Elementary

Flanery Middle

Murray — Murray Elementary, Murray High

Kelson County — Bloomfield Elementary, Ell H.

Brown Jr. Elementary

Newport — Mildred Dean Elementary

Oldham County — Crestwood Elementary, Go-

sten Elementary, South Oldham Middle

Owenton — Sutton Elementary

Paintsville — Paintsville Elementary, Paint-

ville High

Raceland — Campbell Elementary, Raceland

High, Worthington Elementary

Russell — Bellfontie Elementary, Russell Mid-

dle

Russellville — R. E. Stevenson Elementary

Shelby County — Bagdad Elementary

Wayne County — Wayne County Elementary

Wolfe County — Rogers Elementary

Woodford County — Mortonville Elementary

Our colleges have been turned into degree factories

By Don Shoemaker

Every spring nearly one million youthful Americans walk self-consciously across a stage and grasp a diploma from a college president who looks as though he can't wait for summertime and a carefree month or so on or near the golf course.

To perform this rite, we maintain some 2,000 four-year colleges that enroll five million students and spend billions of dollars a year. It is said (by its administrators) to be the best system of higher education in the world.

Some people, though, are wondering just how good it is. Among them is the prestigious Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which tries to do what its name implies. From time to time, it does a pruning job on the groves of academe.

The current report, which took three years to assemble and cost big bucks, cites roof-raising costs, passive students, freshmen who can't read, write, or do figures, overemphasis on big-time sports, and poor coordination of intellectual and social life on the campus.

The collegiate bureaucracy is already squealing like a stuck pig over the Carnegie report, which tends to prove that those who dish it out can't take it.

There is no character on the American scene who is more hidebound and know-it-all than the average college professor.

I had an associate once who was one-hell of a newspaperman and human being. Forgetting the rules, the journalism school at the state university hired him to teach its students.

They loved him, and they learned.

Alas, though, the faculty recalled that he didn't have a degree of any kind and had gone to the university for only a couple of years. What happened? Sure, they booted him out as "unqualified to teach."

Ever since then I have been disposed to say — but never dared to — that I would close every journalism school in the country.

Right after, that is, closing every law school.

The Carnegie people ask among other things why the emphasis on research at the expense of teaching. Everyone who ever went to one of these factories, especially a big one, remembers classes of 300 freshman taught by a hick graduate student whose career goal was

to write a dissertation on some obscure subject and bed down in his cell in a campus library while another graduate student hassled another generation of 300 freshmen at a clip.

I hope, but not hopefully, that some of the home truths of the Carnegie report sink in.

A college education costing \$15,000 and more a year is an outrageous expense to the American family and an item far outpacing inflation. Hospitals are misers by comparison.

College administrations in large part are scared of alumni who must be pacified by winning football and basketball teams manned too often by louts who can't handle a simple English sentence and never graduate.

Students terrify them, and so student life on many campuses would scandalize your

grandmother.

As Secretary of Education William Bennett has pointed out, higher-education lobbyists in Washington talk seldomly about issues such as purpose, quality, etc., and "most of the time all we hear from them are pleas for money, for more money."

This item is supposed to be supplied not only from high-rise tuitions but also by boards of trustees who are not supposed to look too closely at curriculum or students affairs but occupy themselves shaking down their neighbors and digging into their own pockets.

Oh, well, as poor as it is, it is still the best system around. Perhaps it will now begin to take itself more seriously and give the rest of the world a little breathing room.

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Visiting finalists seem favored for Morehead post

HL 11-14-86

By Tom McCord

Herald-Leader education writer

MOREHEAD — After eight months of transition, Morehead State University's presidency appeared yesterday within the grasp of two men with strong ties to the university.

As Morehead's 10 regents prepared to gather on campus for a regularly scheduled meeting today, three sources close to the presidential search said they expected a choice between the two finalists.

One source cautioned against speculation, saying the search was "not nailed shut."

C. Nelson Grote, chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., was one of the two finalists invited to visit the campus.

Grote, 58, a Morehead administrator for 11 years, visited Wednesday.

James A. Adams, 50, superintendent of schools in Indianapolis and a Morehead graduate, was on campus yesterday.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, chairman and spokesman for the board of regents, could not be reached for comment yesterday. He has declined to talk publicly about the search since Monday, when he said Grote and Adams would visit Morehead.

Adams and Grote said they planned to remain in Morehead during today's board meeting, and both confirmed that groups of three regents each visited them in Indianapolis and Spokane in the last week.

Adams met yesterday with students, faculty members and staff members in three public question-and-answer sessions.

Grote participated in similar sessions Wednesday.

Adams grew up in Letcher County and received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Morehead.

After a series of superintendent's jobs in Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina, Adams was hired as Indianapolis superintendent in 1982.

Yesterday he stressed the need for Morehead to collaborate with the public schools of Eastern Kentucky.

But he said Morehead's primary role should be as an "absolute quality" liberal arts university with emphasis on undergraduate education.

"I think this institution is at a critical period in its history," Adams said.

Describing himself as a good listener, Adams emphasized that he was not afraid to make decisions.

"The last thing this university needs is for someone to come in and turn the institution upside down.

"We must clearly define the significance of this institution. If we can't do it as a team and people don't buy into that process, it can never be done on a superficial level," he said.

Adams, who said 60 percent of the students who entered Morehead did not graduate four years later, promised to tackle student recruitment.

"The more you get the youngster into contact with these professors here, the more you will improve student recruitment," he said.

Just as Grote did the previous day, Adams emphasized his distance from recent conflicts at Morehead.

After Herb Reinhard was hired as president in 1984, he launched a major reorganization of the university's administrative structure. It included the removal of four vice presidents, elimination of three deanships and consolidation of 25 academic departments into 17.

Disagreements between the board of regents and Reinhard prompted Gov. Martha Layne Collins to ask for the resignations of the eight appointive regents in January.

Seven quit and were replaced by a group of prominent Kentuckians, including Nunn, former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Louisville heart surgeon Allan M. Lansing and J. Calvin Aker, a former Kentucky Supreme Court justice.

Eight months ago, Reinhard announced that he would leave when his two-year contract expired June 30.

The new board began its search for a successor by hiring retired Northern Kentucky University President A.D. Albright as Morehead's 10th president July 1 with the understanding that he would serve until a permanent successor takes office, probably July 1, 1987.

"I would be very sensitive to some of these past conflicts," Adams said.

He said he "would not be governed by prior commitments or political connections."

Grote on Wednesday noted that he had been away from Morehead for 15 years.

Four other finalists were chosen by a screening committee in August. One later withdrew.

The other three remaining finalists are Gene W. Scholes, 44, vice president for administration at Northern Kentucky University; Olin B. Sansbury Jr., 48, chancellor of the University of South Carolina at Spartanburg; and James W. Strobel, 53, president of Mississippi University for Women.

Indianapolis school chief says he's the man for Morehead

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Can a big-city school superintendent make the transition to the presidency of a rural Eastern Kentucky university?

One of the two leading candidates for the presidency of Morehead State University says he can.

James Adams, superintendent of public schools in Indianapolis, told Morehead State faculty and staff members yesterday that he has the skills to handle the job if the board of regents chooses him.

Adams, 50, noted that several successful Morehead State presidents had no previous experience in higher education.

"So I think there are other qualities you have to look for," Adams said. These include the ability to listen, human-relations and political skills, and broad administrative experience, he said.

"I've been involved with large, complex, diverse organizations that would certainly make it possible for me to be successful at this institution," he said.

Adams said he is interested in the presidency because it would provide a challenge "to expand my own horizon to a field that I have not been directly involved with."

He also said he is impressed with Morehead's regents, describing them as "committed to bringing this institution back on board."

Adams, a Letcher County native, earned undergraduate and master's degrees from Morehead State in 1958 and 1961. He has been school superintendent in Winston-Salem, N.C., Montclair, N.J., and Grosse Pointe, Mich.

His public-school background and Eastern Kentucky heritage, Adams said, would help him relate to the region's schools and people if he became president.

Education, at the university level and in local school districts, is the future for the region Morehead serves, Adams said.

In noting that the university has undergone turbulent times recently, Adams said he believes his experience has given him

the skills to mold "cohesion" among disagreeing forces.

"I think probably you faculty members, with all the conflict that's taken place, are ready to pull together and say, 'Hey, this institution is too important. We've got to get our act together,'" Adams said.

Morehead State went through severe turmoil when former President Herb F. Reinhard Jr. made numerous changes that critics contended were unjustified or were made too quickly. Reinhard resigned when it became obvious his contract would not be renewed; he now is president of Frostburg State College in Maryland.

A. D. Albright, retired president of North-

See SCHOOL CHIEF

PAGE 3, col. 4, this section

School chief says he can run Morehead State

Continued from Page B 1

ern Kentucky University, is heading Morehead State until the regents select his successor.

Although the regents have narrowed the search to five finalists, most campus observers consider Adams and C. Nelson Grote the leading contenders. Grote, chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., held a similar round of meetings Wednesday.

The regents will meet this morning amid speculation that they will try to appoint a new president.

Adams complimented Albright for his success in healing some of the wounds at Morehead State and said he hoped he could continue that process as president.

"This institution is at a critical period in its history. And unless that

stability returns... I think we're going to see a continuous process of downhill for this institution.

"We can't allow that to happen. This state can't allow that to happen."

Calling himself a strong administrator, unafraid to make decisions, Adams said that he believes his strongest quality is to "get the best out of people they can give."

"I know that scares some people. But to me, that's what the taxpayers expect us to do, and that's what the students ought to expect us to do, and that's what we ought to expect of ourselves," he said.

Adams outlined 16 commitments that he said would guide him if he becomes the president.

They include making the faculty and staff "true partners" in decisions; basing promotions and hiring solely on competence, not friendship; and building a "base of support" among political, business and community leaders who can help the school prosper.

He said, however, that he would not become involved in "partisan or petty politics" on or off campus.

Adams said he would "bring together the various factions of the past" and find a way to reward "the unique contributions" of Morehead's faculty and staff.

The needs of the students, he said, would be the "top item" on his agenda and the academic freedom for the faculty would never be questioned.

"I think people know me better. They know what my experience is all about and how I respond to questions and answers," he said.

The other finalists, whom regent Chairman Louie B. Nunn said earlier this week are still under consideration for the presidency, are:

■ Gene W. Scholes, 44, a Northern Kentucky University vice president.

■ Olin B. Sansbury, 48, chancellor of the University of South Carolina's Spartanburg campus.

■ James W. Strobel, 52, president of the Mississippi University for Women at Columbus.

State Labor Secretary John Calhoun Wells, originally a finalist, withdrew.

No instant solutions, says MSU presidential candidate

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — C. Nelson Grote, the first of two Morehead State University presidential candidates scheduled to visit the campus, told various campus groups Thursday that he is not offering instant solutions to problems.

"I know some of the relationships and politics of this institution," Grote told those at a morning meeting for MSU staff members and townspeople.

"If we (he and his wife, Wilma) came here, we would know the community. We would not want to run it, but would want to be a part of it. I'm not going to come with a briefcase or a head full of plans."

Grote, a former MSU administrator, is chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., and one of five finalists for the university's chief administrative position.

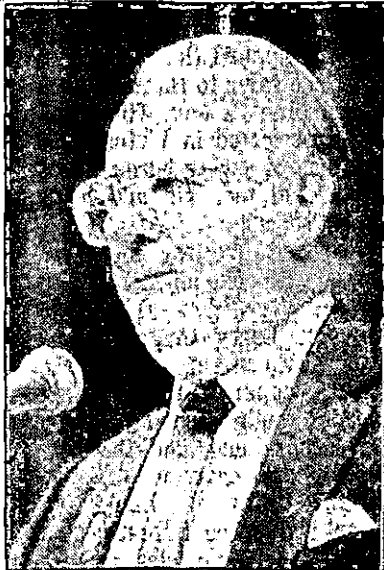
Another finalist, James Adams, superintendent of public schools in Indianapolis, Ind., will complete a similar schedule of meetings on campus today. Adams is a former MSU student.

Grote and Adams are the only two of the five finalists with scheduled visits to the campus. Grote said the MSU Board of Regents invited him to visit on campus.

With a board of regents meeting scheduled Friday, there is speculation that a new president may be chosen then. However, the presidential selection is not on the agenda.

Grote greeted various MSU staff and faculty members as his former colleagues or former students. In his opening statements at each of the three meetings, he told some aspect of his personal ties to the area.

His daughter won the local Junior Miss pageant title during their years at Morehead and he and his wife have visited the town period-



Independent — Virginia White

C. NELSON GROTE
Former MSU administrator

ically since leaving in 1971. He said they still keep up with events through the local newspaper.

Grote, 58, came to MSU in 1960 as chairman of the division of applied arts when the institution was still a college. In 1966 he was named dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology. He served in that position under MSU President Adron Doran until 1971.

Grote said he still keeps in touch with Doran, but has not consulted with him about the job of president.

Asked if his past ties to the university would hinder his ability to

take a stand in a controversy, Grote said he had been away long enough that he could see the university as both an outsider and insider. He said his 15 years at institutions larger than MSU have given him a broader perspective.

Previous to going to the 60,000-student community college system, Grote was president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., from 1971 to 1981. Schoolcraft had more than 10,000 students during his administration.

Grote's comments on higher education in general and on MSU's position in the area did not differ from the current administrative philosophy of the institution under President A.D. Albright's administration.

He called student recruitment and retention a marketing problem and said MSU must continue to concentrate recruitment within its own region of eastern Kentucky.

Albright initiated an extensive recruiting effort in eastern Kentucky soon after he was named president this summer. Under his guidance the university has arrested an enrollment decline of several years.

Albright came out of retirement at the request of the MSU board of regents to head the university until the position could be filled permanently. He replaced Herb Reinhard, who is now president of Frostburg (Md.) State College.

Vocational education is imperative

44-11-14-589
By D.L. Cuddy

The much publicized document, "A Nation at Risk," raised a number of questions regarding what American education should be and how we should measure its success or lack thereof. One area of education where someone can clearly see if useful knowledge and skills are being acquired is vocational education.

Why is vocational education of critical importance to our nation today? Analyses of educational statistics show that of 100 students entering first grade, 72 will graduate from high school, but only 43 will enter post-secondary education and training, and only 22 will graduate from a two- or four-year institution four and a half years after entrance.

In the past, many individuals considered vocational education as simply "shop," where students might learn the rudiments of carpentry or mechanics. However, the United States has passed from the agricultural, through the industrial, into a new technological age in which vocational education is becoming more sophisticated in attempting to educate a skilled work force imperative to the nation's economic future.

In an address to the Vocational-Industrial Clubs of America Skill Olympics, President Reagan said: "America has no higher stake than in the quality of your education . . . We should see that all our young people get a good grounding in English and

The author

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math, literature, history, science and the other basics . . . (but) we must also recognize that our vocational classrooms are just as important as any other."

If the United States is to have an adequate supply of skilled workers in the future, increased emphasis must be placed on vocational education. The U.S. Department of Labor estimates there will be 31,000 skilled labor openings per year for machinists until 1990, but only 2,300 new workers will qualify per year. Furthermore, evidence indicates that there will be an increasing demand for word processing operators, yet most public school systems are still teaching only typing, shorthand, and hand bookkeeping as commercial subjects.

There does not have to be a choice between the educational "basics" and vocational education, because in the words of the National Council on Vocational Education, "Only students who can read, write, compute and communicate can achieve competen-

cy in modern vocational-technical programs."

However, mastery of the basics in today's world should come in the elementary and middle school years, so that students who do not desire to remain in school through college can begin preparing themselves in high school, if not sooner, for the work place.

Most individuals today are employed by small businesses, which simply do not have the resources for remedial education for new employees or for in-house retraining of older employees, which is another important area of vocational education.

What employers would most like to see are more school-to-work transition programs, such as job placement assistance, career counseling, cooperative career information activities with business, and counseling about vocational-technical program alternatives to college degree programs. Unfortunately, vocational-technical education today is too often considered an "elective," and is among the first programs considered for reduction or elimination.

However, since knowledgeable sources have determined that approximately 80 percent of the jobs in America do not require a college education, it seems all the more evident that vocational programs should be available to all students who need and desire them.

Education leaders respond to critics of universities

Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — College presidents and other education leaders gathered yesterday where the American college was born to ask why they face a torrent of criticism about how they shape the minds and characters of undergraduates.

The critics — from the U.S. secretary of education to the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching — are forcing colleges to look anew at old questions of standards and values.

At a Harvard University conference convened by Ernest L. Boyer's Carnegie Foundation, there was even some wistful talk of the days when college presidents wielded unquestioned authority to play surrogate parent, coed dorms did not exist and the issue of community was not a cause for soul-searching.

Education Secretary William J. Bennett played skunk at Harvard College's 350th birthday celebration last month with a biting speech that spoke of the "extraordinary gap between the rhetoric and reality of American higher education."

His broadside drew irate responses from Harvard President Derek Bok and others, but last week Boyer weighed in with his own critical report card.

Boyer's three-year Carnegie study concluded that colleges are better at issuing credentials than educating students.

Boyer charged that colleges, facing a declining pool of 18-year-olds, engage in unscrupulous marketing

practices and sanction both narrow, vocational majors and a system that values research over teaching.

There were no nay-sayers about the need for collegiate reform at the two-day Carnegie conference, which ended yesterday.

Yet most agreed with Sheldon Rothblatt, a professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley, that the \$100-billion, 12-million-student U.S. system, whatever its faults, "is the most diverse and, at the same time, most successful system of national higher education the world has ever known."

Some sparks flew yesterday when Chester Finn Jr., assistant U.S. secretary for educational research and improvement, said colleges have "responsibility for moral development, for character formation, for democratic values," and he asked how they intended to fulfill it.

"Even the question makes me very nervous," replied Shirley Strum Kenny, president of Queens College of the City University of New York. "It seems to me what we do in education is try to impart to students the ability to make their own decisions about what is right and what is wrong."

Cornell University President Frank H. T. Rhodes, who also is chairman of the American Council on Education, the campuses' main voice in Washington, said he was "bewildered" that so many seemed to be arguing that students' "moral well-being is no business of ours."

Notre Dame expected to name successor to Hesburgh today

By THOMAS P. WYMAN

Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The suggested successor to University of Notre Dame President Theodore M. Hesburgh was selected yesterday by a nominating committee, a university spokesman said.

Richard W. Conklin, director of university information services, said the committee met on campus in the afternoon for about 90 minutes.

Asked whether a candidate had been nominated, Conklin replied only, "Yep."

The recommended candidate, if approved as expected today by the university's board of trustees, will become the 16th president of Notre Dame, taking over the post when Hesburgh retires in May after 35 years in the office.

University officials say the name of the recommended nominee will not be disclosed until the full board has voted.

Published reports have identified the Rev. Edward A. Malloy, an associate provost, ethicist, and former Notre Dame basketball player, as the likely successor. Malloy, 45, has dismissed the reports as speculation.

The 10-member committee of the board of trustees has met 12 times since October 1985 to evaluate five

candidates, all members of the faculty and Holy Cross priests.

Richard W. Conklin, the university's chief spokesman, said the decision of the 49-member board could be reached and made public by mid-afternoon.

The process of nominating a successor has been a matter of reaching a consensus on one candidate, rather than eliminating candidates during the search, Conklin said.

The committee members sought opinions from faculty, students, alumni, the Holy Cross Congregation and other trustees, he said. Hesburgh says he has taken no formal role in the nominating process.

The other candidates are:

— The Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, professor of economics and executive director of Notre Dame's Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies.

— The Rev. E. William Beauchamp, professor of management and personal assistant to Hesburgh.

— The Rev. Michael D. McCafferty, assistant dean of the law school and associate professor of law.

— The Rev. David T. Tyson, vice president of student affairs and an associate professor of management.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Grote needs support as he prepares to lead Morehead

HL 11-17-86

C. Nelson Grote has one tough job before him: to lead Morehead State University, the state's most strife-torn campus, back to tranquillity — and, further, to academic excellence.

Morehead's new president has an advantage as he prepares for this challenge. He is familiar with the region and the university, but fortunately lacks any link to the university's period of decline and dissension — starting with the presidency of Morris Norfleet, which ended in 1984, and ending with that of Herb Reinhard earlier this year. A former Morehead dean, Grote headed Michigan's Schoolcraft College for a decade before moving on to run the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash.

He will return to find the university much battered. After the scandals that shattered the Norfleet administration, Reinhard swept the school's slate clean — too clean too fast, it appears. Nor was Morehead blessed in some of the early appointments made to Morehead's board of regents by Gov. Martha Layne Collins.

But Reinhard is gone and Norfleet, although still at Morehead, wields little influence. The university now boasts a high-powered board dedicated to giving the new president some political insulation. Now it's Grote's turn at bat. At 58, he has the experience and the time to make his mark on Morehead.

Morehead has better things to do for its students and its region than lurch from trauma to trauma. It is sorely in need of a president who is a steadying influence on the university and who can tame the political undercurrents that threaten to make the school's affairs more soap opera than academia.

The university can't afford another Norfleet. It also can't afford another Reinhard. This time, it's hoped that the Morehead regents have found a president who is an innovative educator, a talented administrator — and, most of all, a thick-skinned, durable survivor. Grote should fill the bill and everyone concerned about Morehead's future should work to help him succeed.

Morehead selection may aid bid for stability

HL 11-16-86
By Tom McCord
Herald-Leader education writer

MOREHEAD — When Nelson and Wilma Grote left Morehead State University 15 years ago, they kept their subscription to the weekly Morehead News.

Now, after 10 years at Schoolcraft College in Michigan and five years at the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., they are coming back to what Grote, an Illinois native, calls their adopted home.

Grote's selection Friday as Morehead State's 11th president marks the start of the fourth presidential transition for the 5,800-student university in 10 years.

Despite pro-Grote and anti-Grote factions on campus, the selection comes at a period when the 64-year-old university is trying to steady itself after a period of declining enrollment, budget cuts and turmoil within its board and administrative hierarchy.

After two difficult years under the leadership of Herb F. Reinhard Jr., Morehead is being directed by former Northern Kentucky University President A.D. Albright, who is expected to serve until Grote takes over July 1.

"Frankly, I think A.D. Albright has put them back on track in solving some of their most difficult problems," said Harry M. Snyder, who was executive director of the state Council on Higher Education from 1976 until earlier this year.

In Grote, Snyder said, "I think the board appears to have opted for someone they will be comfortable in, who will be stable, predictable."

Grote and the other finalist for the presidency who was invited to campus last week, James A. Adams, superintendent of Indianapolis schools, pointed to the calm, transitional leadership at Morehead as encouraging.

"A.D. Albright was the best decision the board of regents made this year," Grote said at his campus news conference after his selection. "He's going to provide a transition for the university that's going to help make my job easier."

Overshadowed by last week's presidential selection were two pieces of news that, at least in the short run, may ease the transition:

- Albright told the regents that the fall enrollment of 5,894 students was up 3.5 percent from last fall. Morehead will not be eligible for a one-time \$500,000 payment appropriated by the 1986 General Assembly. But the increased enrollment has meant about \$722,000 more in revenue than projected.

Morehead enrollment dropped 9 percent in the fall of 1985, and budget planners expected a similar dip this fall.

- Because of the improved enrollment, Albright received board approval to set aside \$175,000 for a one-time salary boost, depending on spring enrollment.

- The regents approved spending more than \$1 million on much-needed instructional equipment, including nearly \$354,000 for microcomputer labs and equipment and \$147,000 for the first phase of a library automation program. This arrangement is also dependent on spring enrollment.

Grote, in response to a question, noted during his news conference Friday that Morehead's intercollegiate sports program does not make money.

Grote said he strongly supported college sports, but added: "It's not a question of whether there should be intercollegiate athletics. It's always a question of balance. Athletics gives a university a focus."

One of the questions Grote may have to face is whether Morehead can continue to play football in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I-A. Albright, acting as a consultant long before coming to Morehead as acting president, recommended moving the football program to a lower, less costly division.

Grote will have to lead 300 faculty members. One-sixth of them have served as department heads, deans or vice presidents but, for various reasons, have returned to teaching.

"I would characterize my administration (at Spokane) as participatory," Grote said Friday. He told students during a public interview with them Wednesday that he would have an open door as long as they talk to other appropriate administrators as well.

"I was here when Dr. Grote was here before," said Bill B. Pierce, a Morehead marketing professor and Grote supporter. "I think he's exactly what we need at this time."

"The administrations of the last four presidents have been very different," Pierce said. Grote "has demonstrated the ability to work in complex institutions."

"It isn't just efficiency. It's effectiveness. That's what higher education is all about," Pierce said.



Nelson Grote

Grote's flair for leadership earned respect of his colleagues

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — C. Nelson Grote, Morehead State University's president-elect, is a time-tested administrator who delegates responsibility easily.

That's a quick portrait of Grote based on comments from several people who have worked closely with him while he has been head of the 65,000-student community-college district in Spokane, Wash.

Grote, a 58-year-old Illinois native, was selected Friday as Morehead's 11th president and is expected to take the reins of the university next July from A. D. Albright.

"He is an excellent administrator. An ability to work well with people is his strong point," said Girard Clark, chairman of the Spokane system's board of trustees.

Clark, a farmer in Pullman, Wash., also called Grote a "demanding but fair" administrator. "He sizes up people and finds out their strong points and their expertise, and then uses them to the best of their ability," Clark added.

Clark said he is sorry to see Grote leave Spokane but understands that becoming president of a four-year university is a step forward for Grote.

Grote has headed the Spokane system of two colleges and an extension center for 5½ years. It is one of 23 state-supported junior-college districts in the state.



Filo Photo

GROTE

The three Spokane campuses offer liberal arts and vocation-oriented courses to students from six northeastern Washington counties that cover 12,312 square miles.

Grote's title is chief executive officer. Presidents head each of the district's campuses and report to him.

Phyllis Everest, president of the Spokane Falls campus, said that in addition to his administrative duties, Grote is the district's link with area communities and legislators.

"He sees his role ... as the outside contact person. It's really one of his big strengths," she added.

One business leader gives Grote good marks for his off-campus activities promoting the region's economic development. "He's spent a lot of time trying to make sure that students found jobs when they graduated," said Gordon Budke, immediate past chairman of the Spokane Area Economic Development Council.

Budke called Grote "a well-organized administrator with a high energy level."

"He relies very heavily on those who prove their ability. He's a good time manager and picks and chooses where he needs to put his personal attention," Budke added.

Budke and Clark said Grote has worked well with business, political and educational leaders.

Faculty and student leaders said yesterday that most professors and students have few dealings with Grote.

"That is the nature of the organization here," said Jim Pollard, president of the local faculty union. "From my perspective, he's a sincere, reasonable person who's very much concerned with quality education," Pollard added.

Pollard, a professor of police science, said that Grote can also be flexible and open-minded.

Three years ago, he said, the faculty

union and the administration attempted a new approach to collective bargaining.

"He (Grote) came from a centralized decision-making background. But he was able to move away from the traditional, adversarial approach to a more collaborative one. That's more than a lot of our faculty have been able to do," Pollard said.

Student leader Scott Williams said that many students consider Grote aloof, since they have little contact with him.

"But I consider him a fair man who's willing to listen and who's open to suggestions," Williams said.

Before heading the Spokane community-college district, Grote was president of Schoolcraft College, a two-year school in Livonia, Mich., for 10 years.

From 1960 to 1971, he was chairman of the applied arts division and dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology at Morehead.

Ex-dean

to be Morehead chief

HC 11-15-86
By Tom McCord
Herald-Leader education writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University regents chose Charles Nelson Grote, a Spokane, Wash., community college chief and former Morehead dean, as the university's 11th president yesterday.

After meeting in closed session for almost three hours, the board voted unanimously to offer the job to Grote, 58, who was one of the two front-runners among the finalists.

"It just looked like a good fit for what we needed at this time," said former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, the Morehead regent who headed the search committee.

"He's not the kind of fellow who will come here to retire. He's a planner, a doer," Breathitt said.

Grote was a Morehead administrator from 1960 to 1971, first as chairman of the Division of Applied Arts and later as dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology.

For the next decade he was president of a suburban Detroit community college. Since 1981 he has headed the Community Colleges of Spokane, a system that has three schools with an enrollment of 65,000 students.

"I'm sort of awed by it all," Grote said at a campus news conference after the regents' decision.

Grote said he expected to assume the presidency July 1, succeeding acting President A.D. Albright.

A contract between Grote and the board remains to be negotiated. No salary was announced. Morehead's current budget allots \$75,705 for presidential pay. Grote is paid \$69,648 annually at Spokane.

Grote, who had sought the Morehead presidency twice before, has said he considers the job an "appropriate climax" to his career.

Once at Morehead, Grote said, he will emphasize "staff development activities" to improve morale.

He also said he planned to focus on the university's marketing of itself, "not only in student recruitment but continuing Dr. Albright's work in re-

Board of regents picks one of two front-runners

storing the image of the university."

He also will stress Morehead's ties to public education in the region and to Kentucky's economic development, he said.

"Change comes slowly. One has to sense how much change an institution can absorb over a period of time," Grote said.

"I'm not one who tends to come in and make a lot of quick changes."

Grote's selection ends nearly eight months of searching by the regents and a nine-member screening committee. Six finalists were chosen in August from among 86 applicants.

Breathitt said Grote stood out from the others because of his leadership of the Spokane schools since 1981; his 10-year presidency of Livonia College, a two-year school in Michigan; and his 11 years at Morehead.

"He has, in my opinion, grown tremendously since he was here at Morehead," said Breathitt, who had visited Spokane with several regents to find out more about Grote.

The other leading contender was James A. Adams, 50, a Morehead graduate who is superintendent of Indianapolis public schools.

Grote and Adams were the only two finalists invited to visit Morehead and be interviewed by various campus groups.

Adams received his bachelor's and master's degrees at Morehead. He has spent his career primarily as a public school superintendent.

Adams, who visited Thursday and stayed in town for the board meeting, said he was surprised by the vote.

"I thought I had a reasonably good chance," he said. "I'm somewhat disappointed. I certainly hope Dr. Grote can pull it all together."

Both men attracted strong followings among Morehead's faculty members. Grote frequently called on people by their first names during his public question-and-answer sessions Wednesday.

About 50 Grote friends and supporters attended his news conference after the regents voted.

"One thing that awes us is the expectations of the faculty, staff and students," Grote said at the news conference.

"It's a heavy responsibility for us," he told reporters with Wilma, his wife for 37 years, standing beside him.

"The university is going to have to present itself so that it re-establishes its credibility in Eastern Kentucky, so that students will seek it out."

Grote, who was born in Illinois, received his bachelor's degree at Eastern Illinois University and a master's degree at the University of Missouri. His doctorate in education is from the University of Illinois. He has taught high school and worked for four years in the Kentucky Department of Education as a vocational education administrator.

In 1960, when Grote was first hired at what was then Morehead State College, its president was Adron Doran, a strong-willed educator, politician and Church of Christ minister who dominated the campus.

Doran's successors, Morris L. Norfleet in 1976 and Herb F. Reinhard Jr. in 1984, never had the kind of control Doran exercised.

The turmoil that has plagued the campus for much of the last 10 years climaxed after Reinhard made sweeping changes in Morehead's administrative structure.

By January 1986, Reinhard had clashed with the board of regents so fiercely that Gov. Martha Layne Collins asked the eight appointive regents to quit.

The seven who did were replaced by former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, Breathitt and other prominent Kentuckians.

Reinhard, who had no prior connection with Morehead State, lasted only two years, and the regents refused to renew his contract, which expired in June.

Grote stressed during his interviews Wednesday that his absence from Morehead the last 15 years was a plus.

"I guess I have the advantage of being both an insider and an outsider," he said.

After Grote's selection, regents sidestepped questions about the contest between Grote and Adams, who also billed himself as an outsider with

(more)

(105)

Morehead State University's new president



C. Nelson Grote, chief executive officer, The Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., since 1981.

Birthplace: Illinois, Jan. 6, 1928.

Education: Bachelor's degree in education, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.

Master's degree in education, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Doctorate in education, 1960, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Family: Wife, Wilma; three children, ages 32, 30 and 21; and four grandchildren.

Career: High school teacher in various districts in Illinois, 1950-1956. Supervisor, later assistant director, Kentucky Department of Education, responsible for area vocational schools, 1956-1960. Chairman, Division of Applied Arts, Morehead State College, 1960-1966. Dean, School of Applied Sciences and Technology, Morehead State University, 1966-1971. President of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., a Detroit suburb, 1971-1981.

an inside feel for Morehead's problems.

"Let me assure you, many opinions were expressed" during the closed-door session, said Nunn, who is board chairman.

"It is the feeling of this board that Morehead is at a crossroads, that the action we take will not only affect the immediate but the long-range future of this university," Nunn said.

"It's been in that light that we've had a free and open discussion about the two candidates," he said.

Nunn said he expected Grote's contract to cover three or four years.

The other finalists were Gene W. Scholes, vice president for administration at Northern Kentucky University; Olin B. Sansbury, chancellor of the University of South Carolina at Spartanburg; and James W. Strobel, president of Mississippi University for Women in Columbus, Miss.

State Labor Secretary John Calhoun Wells withdrew as a finalist Oct. 13.

Grote's predecessors



Adron Doran
1954-1976



Morris Norfleet
1976-1984



Herb Reinhard
1984-1986



A.D. Albright
July 1986-present

The university at a glance

Mission: Morehead is a residential, regional university serving more than 20 counties in Eastern and Northern Kentucky.

1986 Enrollment: 5,894.

Type of degrees offered: More than 130 academic programs at the associate, bachelor's and master's levels within three colleges.

Annual budget: \$42 million.

Employees: 300 faculty members and 500 in the administrative and support staff.

History: Founded as a training school for teachers in 1922, Morehead was among four small but growing teachers colleges — the others were in Richmond, Bowling Green and Murray — in the 1930s and 1940s. The 1948 General Assembly changed its name to Morehead State College, and six years later a 44-year-old former state House speaker named Adron Doran became the school's president. For the next 22 years, Doran ran Morehead with an iron hand. Its enrollment tripled in the 1950s and it won university status from the 1966 General Assembly. Under Doran, Morehead's campus expanded to nearly 500 acres. Doran retired in 1976 and was succeeded by Morris L. Norfleet, Herb F. Reinhard Jr. and A.D. Albright.

Morehead State regents select C. Nelson Grote as school's 11th president

CS 11-15-84

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

MOREHEAD, Ky. — The Morehead State University board of regents chose former university Dean C. Nelson Grote yesterday as the school's 11th president.

Grote, 58 and now head of the nearly 65,000-student Community College system of Spokane, Wash., is expected to replace A. D. Albright as president next July.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, the regents' chairman, said that a contract remains to be negotiated with Grote and approved by the regents. But Nunn said he expects it to cover three to four years.

Grote's selection came after board members met in closed session for nearly two hours. In what Nunn and the regents' vice chairman, former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, later called wide-ranging and free and open discussions, a consensus was reached for Grote.

Nunn said that no votes were taken in the private session. When the regents reassembled for their public session, Nunn told members they had three options:

Take no action, make a motion to select Grote or make one for selection of James Adams, superintendent of public schools in Indianapolis and the other top finalist after a search of several months.

Breathitt made the motion to select Grote, citing several reasons why he believed Grote should be named president.

Breathitt, who also was chairman of the presidential search committee, said Grote obviously has administrative experience in heading the three-campus Spokane system and "has demonstrated outstanding leadership abilities."

Noting Grote's 11 years as an academic administrator at Morehead State, Breathitt said that Grote is also committed to Morehead.

"He is a man who expects a lot and gives a lot. We found in all of our efforts, not only in Spokane, but in places in which he has been in before, that he is a man (to whom) I think we should give our confidence and support," Breathitt said.

Grote and his wife, Wilma, awaited the board's action yesterday in a Lexington motel. Reached minutes after his selection, Grote said he was "kind of overwhelmed."

The Morehead presidency, he said, "has been kind of a dream of mine for a long time. This is a dream come true."

Grote, an unsuccessful contender for the presidency in 1976 and 1984, was at Morehead State from 1960 to 1971 as chairman of the applied arts division and dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology.

He left to become president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., where he stayed for 10 years before moving to Spokane.

While he said he had not known if the regents would choose him or Adams, Grote said that he was "cautiously optimistic."

"I thought maybe this time my previous experience (at Morehead), combined with 15 years of administrative experience, might be what they were looking for this time," Grote said.

At a campus news conference later in the day, Grote said he would visit the university several times in the next few months and would "hit the ground running" July 1.

An Illinois native and former high school teacher, Grote has an undergraduate degree from Eastern Illinois University, a master's degree from the University of Missouri and a doctorate in education from the University of Illinois.

Grote's selection was greeted by applause by many of the 200 faculty and staff members at the regents' meeting.

Not surprisingly, the possibility that the board would select a president yesterday had been the topic of constant conversation on campus all week. The speculation heightened Monday when Nunn announced that Grote and Adams were coming to the campus to meet with faculty, student and staff groups and local residents.

With Grote being a former Morehead State administrator and Adams an alumnus, some campus professors and staff members began privately touting one or the other.

Grote's critics contended that his familiarity with many people on campus might lead him to reward friends, a move they said would perpetuate the factionalism the campus has suffered for many years.

His supporters argued that his top-level administrative experience in higher education was a plus that Adams did not possess.

Adams' supporters argued that, at 50, he was younger than Grote, was more aggressive and that his Letcher County heritage and background in public schools were better suited to Morehead State's ties to Eastern Kentucky.

Breathitt and several other regents said that deciding between the two was difficult. But at this time, he said, he believes Grote is the better choice.

English professor Judy Rogers, head of MSU's Faculty Senate, said Grote is "well-prepared by his administrative experience" head the university.

Rogers noted that both Grote and Adams committed themselves to share campus decision-making, something "that's important to a university community."

Faculty Regent John Duncan said he believes the faculty "will be very satisfied with Dr. Grote."

During the board's closed session, Nunn said, it discussed potential contract terms Grote submitted.

"It was determined that the items which Dr. Grote would consider were within the parameters that the university could afford, and that we would be able to negotiate a contract on the terms that he said would be satisfactory to him," Nunn said.

Whatever contract is negotiated, he said, would give Grote time to implement his policies and make any changes at Morehead that he deems necessary.

"We're not sending anybody here to leave them in a position (where) somebody believes they can run them off," Nunn said.

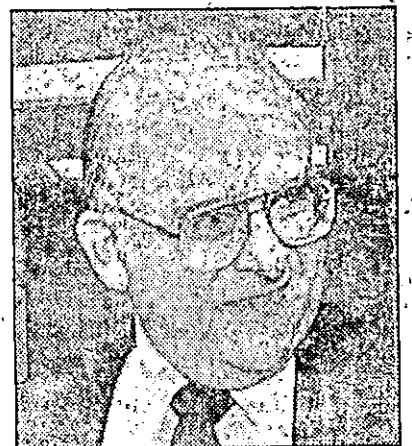


Photo by John Flavell

Grote: Job "has been kind of a dream of mine for a long time."

Ex-MSU dean C. Nelson Grote unanimously chosen president

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — C. Nelson Grote, former Morehead State University dean, is returning to the MSU campus as its 11th president.

Grote, chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., will assume the post July 1. A.D. Albright, who was named MSU's president on an interim basis last summer, will continue to serve until then.

The university's board of regents voted unanimously for Grote on a motion by the board's vice chairman and former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt after spending more than two hours in closed session.

While in closed session, Breathitt and board chairman, former Gov. Louie Nunn, said many opinions were expressed for both Grote and James Adams, another frontrunner for the position.

Nunn said no votes were taken in closed session.

"Morehead is at a crossroads. That action you take not only determines the immediate future of the university but the long-range future," Nunn said before he opened the floor for motions.

Regents had three choices, Nunn told them: They could move to take no action, move to select Adams or move to select Grote.

Grote and Adams, superintendent of public schools in Indianapolis, Ind., and former MSU student, visited campus earlier this week at the request of the board.

The decision, Nunn said as he opened the floor for motions, would be based on the qualifications of the candidate. It was not a popularity or political contest, he said.

Breathitt later said Grote's past years as an administrator in higher education had weighed heavily in his favor. Adams has no experience in higher education administration.

At a news conference conducted Friday afternoon, Grote said he was "overwhelmed" at being named to the position. "I'm awed by it all. Not by the size of the institution or its complexity," said Grote, 58. "But by the expectations of the people, by what they think a university should be."

Grote, who was joined by his wife, Wilma, received a standing ovation from the faculty and administrators at the news conference.

Grote is a familiar face to some on campus. He came to the university in 1960, during the administration of Adron Doran. He was later named dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology at MSU.

He left in 1971 and was named president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., where he served until 1981. He has served as chief executive officer of the community-college program in Spokane since then.

"We hate to lose him. Spokane's loss is your gain," said Girard Clark, chairman of the Spokane Community College's Board of Trustees Friday evening. Clark said Grote's contract as head of the three-campus system of 65,000 students would end June 30, 1987.

Grote applied for the presidency of Morehead State in 1976 and 1984. Earlier this week he had said in meetings with university personnel that coming to Morehead would be like coming home. At that time he also said his time away from Morehead was an advantage.

"I have a historical perspective of this campus. I can see it as both an insider and an outsider," he said.

Privately, several of his supporters in the community said Grote had been extremely anxious to assume the post, seeing it as a chance to return to the community where his children had gone to school and spent many of their "growing up" years.

With some vacation days available, Grote said he would be returning to Morehead throughout the next few months so he could observe and sit in on some of the decision-making processes.

"I want to hit the ground running," he said.

Though negotiations on his contract have not yet begun, Grote said the parameters have been discussed, including a contract

range of three or four years and a salary similar to what former president Herb Reinhard received, approximately \$75,000.

Grote also said he is interested in economic development of the region and in continuing the successful recruiting and marketing approach initiated by Albright earlier this year.

"I'm not one who comes in and makes a lot of quick changes," Grote told those at the news conference after he was asked whether the controversy surrounding Reinhard would affect his decisions on change.

"A university must change to keep up with the times. What I have in mind will take five or 10 years," he said.

Reinhard left June 30 to assume the presidency of Frostburg (Md.) State College. Conflicts between Reinhard and some former members of the board of regents resulted in his resignation and that of eight board members last spring.

His tendency to implement change too quickly, said the former president's critics, resulted in the turmoil.

Grote praised Albright for bringing factions on campus together and for turning around a declining enrollment. Morehead State's enrollment stabilized this year at 5,894 from what had been a steady decline over a period of several years.

Faculty Regent John Duncan said that while he could not speak for the faculty, he believed it would be pleased with Grote's selection. Student Regent Carlos Cassady admitted that students had expressed strong support for Adams, based on the meetings last week, but that students and other campus groups would work with Grote without problems.

Jim Schroeder, faculty union representative at Spokane, said Grote had proven to be more an external link for the campus than an internal organizer.

"It's interesting. Here he has had better relations with the community than with the faculty and staff. When your representatives were here to investigate him they said just about the opposite, that he

(17/25)

(CONT.)

seemed to be strong with the faculty at MSU's campus," Schroeder said.

He also said Grote had proven invaluable with the Washington state legislature in lobbying for the community colleges. The community-college system is located near two regional universities and two private colleges, making them all competitive for students and funding in that area.

He described Grote as a campus leader with a lot of political savvy.

MSU change must be gradual, Adams says

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE

Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — James Adams told Morehead State University faculty and students Thursday that change should come to the university in an evolutionary, not revolutionary, manner.

"The last thing this university needs is someone who comes in and turns everything upside down. What we need is gradual change based on an overall plan and I would be very sensitive to past controversy," he said.

That's the change Adams would like to bring about as MSU's next president. He is one of five finalists for the job, and the second in the last two days to visit the school's campus.

The MSU Board of Regents went into closed session shortly before 11 a.m. to discuss the candidates, but had not reconvened publicly as of presstime.

"Normally as chairman I try to stay out of executive sessions," regents chairman Louie B. Nunn said. "But the time has come now when we have to make a decision and I believe it's not fair to these people to report on them in public."

Adams, an MSU alumnus and currently superintendent of the Indianapolis, Ind., public school system, was on campus to meet with the various university groups.

Nelson C. Grote, chief executive of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., who is also a finalist, was on campus Wednesday. He is a former administrator at the university.

Both men said the regents extended the invitation to them to visit campus. Although Nunn said in a statement released Monday that all five finalists were still under consideration, visits to campus for the other three have not been scheduled.

A native of Letcher County, Adams told the various groups he understood the area. His first priority at the university would be helping students advance, he said.

"I came here with deficiencies (in my education). I understand that as many as 60 percent of your students drop out between entering as a freshman and graduating," he said. "This university must work on retention."

Adams received the "overwhelming" support of students in written evaluations and in comments he has heard, Carlos Cassity, student government president, said Thursday night. Cassity is student representative on the regents board.

Adams spent Wednesday touring the campus and speaking with students informally.

In Thursday's meetings with students, faculty, university staff and townspeople, Adams said he would like to abolish factionalism on the campus.

"These conflicts have scarred this institution's reputation in the state," he said.

Adams, 50, said he would like to see an overall plan initiated for the institution that would put the emphasis on liberal arts undergraduate education. Secondly, he said, the university must continue to improve training for the professions, especially teaching.

Adams presented a list of 16 points that he said would be the focus of his administration. They included several comments on bringing together the various groups that have been at odds throughout MSU's recent political turmoil.

"I think Dr. (A.D.) Albright has done an excellent job of bring the factions together. That must continue," he said.

He also said petty politics at the institution and partisan politics that hurt the university must be stopped.

Though he has had no formal administrative experience in higher education, Adams told the groups he is currently in charge of a system with a \$225 million budget and 7,000 employees.

He also said his experience would be invaluable in dealing with area school systems and recruiting.

"We must look at the elementary and at the secondary education levels in our area as well as higher education," he said.

One other MSU president in recent years had no higher education experience previous to coming to Morehead State. That was Adron Doran, who retired in 1976.

Adams, whose father served in the state legislature with Doran, said he would not have come to MSU as a student if it had not been for his father and the former MSU president. Doran arrived as president of MSU in 1954, the same year Adams arrived as a student.

Adams earned his undergraduate degree in 1958, returning to claim a master's in 1961. He earned his doctoral degree from Ohio State University in 1971.

Albright, retired from the presidency of Northern Kentucky University, is currently serving as interim president.

He replaced Herb Reinhard, who left this summer to take the president's position at Frostburg (Md.) State College.

Budget cuts don't target state jobs, education

HL 11-15-86
By Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Gov. Martha Layne Collins has no plans to cut personnel or roll back education reforms to address an \$88.5 million shortage in the state's General Fund, state budget director Larry Hayes said yesterday.

Hayes said the governor was not looking at across-the-board budget reductions for all of state government.

"The eventual cuts will have minimal effect on present state programs and initiatives," he said.

Meanwhile, the Revenue Cabinet, which just last month revised its original predictions downward for tax collections during the 1987 fiscal year, announced that the General Fund suffered another blow in October. For the month, the state took in \$215.9 million, or 3.2 percent less than October 1985.

The cabinet also said that General Fund receipts were running 0.5 percent less through the first four months of the fiscal year than for the same period a year ago.

James Street, the cabinet's chief economic forecaster, said it was too early to say what effect the latest revenue receipts would have on the budget.

Hayes, who also is Collins' Cabinet secretary, said administration officials had been working with the legislative budget chairmen — Sen. Michael R. Moloney, D-Lexington, and Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville — to determine where to cut the \$88.5 million from expenditures. Kentucky's constitution requires a balanced budget.

"The governor's approach has been that all payments to local school districts and all new program initiatives of the governor and the general assembly be spared from any cuts," Hayes said.

"She asked that any necessary adjustments to be made not be taken at the expense of jobs and layoffs of state workers."

The 1986 General Assembly approved \$306 million for reforms in secondary and elementary education, including smaller class sizes and more money for school building funds.

Asked if any decision had been made about where cuts would occur, Hayes said the governor still was reviewing options.

"We've asked cabinets, constitutional offices, universities and legislative and judicial branches to work with our budget staff," Hayes said. "The governor is not taking any across-the-board approach."

The cuts will be announced at the Nov. 25 meeting of the interim joint Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

Cuts do not target state jobs, education

From Page B1

The state has blamed a slower economy in 1986, declining oil prices and lower collections of back taxes for the shortfall.

The necessary cuts mean that the legislature's budget reduction plan will go into effect for the first time.

The plan identifies some specific areas to be cut but leaves decisions on specific programs to the governor, chief justice and co-chairmen of the Legislative Research Commission.

Under the terms of the reduction plan, the first cuts will be made in the Local Government Economic Assistance Fund. The fund returns coal-severance tax money to counties where coal is produced and other

counties where coal has an effect, such as those with roads heavily used for transporting it. The amount of money the counties will lose is set by statute.

The plan next calls for cuts of \$23.9 million in executive branch appropriations, \$900,000 in the judicial branch and \$200,000 for the legislative branch. The numbers generally reflect the percentage of appropriations each branch receives.

Finally, the plan calls for a \$25 million reduction in the budget reserve trust fund. The budget called for a \$50 million appropriation for each year of the biennium.

Hayes said there was "a chance we will use some of the reserve, but I doubt if the governor will choose to deplete it."

C-J 11/16/86

Murray regents approve rises in housing, dining, activity fees

Associated Press

MURRAY, Ky. — The Murray State University board of regents gave its approval yesterday to higher housing, dining and student activity fees, which will take effect next fall.

Housing and dining fees will go up an average of 4 percent. Students in a double-occupancy room will pay \$415 a semester, compared with the current \$395, according to figures released by Murray State spokesman Dwain McIntosh. All meal tickets will be increased by \$20. A student receiving three meals a day,

seven days a week, now pays \$570.

There will be no increase for private rooms or married-student housing.

The activity fee for full-time students will increase from \$30 a semester to \$40 a semester. The fees are used for student government, publications, athletics and student organizations.

The regents also approved putting a \$12.5 million industry and technology building on a site at the northwest corner of the campus. It will require that the baseball field be moved near the football stadium.

(Turn to CUTS, B3)

Investing in the future

DOI 11-16-96
Providing a low-cost loan or grant to enable a student to attend college should never be considered simply as an unnecessary expenditure of tax money that can be cut at any time. Instead, it should be viewed for what it is: A wise investment in this nation's future.

What better investment can government make than in helping provide its citizens with a quality education? With the cost of attending college rising steadily, many young people simply are unable to afford college without the aid of government-backed loans.

Former Education Secretary Terrence Bell sharply criticized federal cuts in aid for college students in a recent speech before the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. Ironically, Bell presided over the U.S. Department of Education during a period when the Reagan Administration made a concerted effort to reduce aid to students.

Bell headed the committee that prepared the recently released report, "To Secure the Blessings of Liberty," which warned that the United States risks "national suicide" unless it sharply increases spending on education. The report calls for a doubling of Americans receiving university degrees, to 35 percent of the populace, by the year 2001. Bell said public money spent on ed-

ucation through student loans and student aid was the best investment government could make, and he called for an end to the "users tax" of spiraling tuition costs.

"Unless there's some dramatic change, we're going to become an economic colony of investors abroad," Bell warned. "If American education, if your institutions don't do more to meet the needs of people, we're not going to have a government that can perform as it should, we're not going to have a business-industry economic system that will perform as it should."

Unfortunately, today's students are paying the price for the abuses of their predecessors. Because so many former college students are defaulting on their student loans, some members of Congress and the Reagan administration are calling for a reduction in loans. However, the solution to the problem is to double the efforts to collect back loans — not to punish today's students by denying them the opportunity for an affordable college education.

We agree that federal spending must be reduced, but it is short-sighted foolishness for the government to deny any bright student the opportunity to realize his full potential by not giving him or her the opportunity to go to college.

EKU expands fund-raising board

HL 11-16-86
Herald-Leader staff report

In the hope of increasing its financial contributions, Eastern Kentucky University has expanded and restructured its fund-raising foundation.

Ten new business and professional leaders have been added to EKU's foundation board of directors. The old 10-member board, which had only four non-university members, was restructured as a result.

The new 18-member board has 14 private-sector members and four members who are university officials.

The changes in the foundation directors will "provide leadership enhancing Eastern's ability to acquire financial resources from the private sector," President Hanly Funderburk said.

The 10 new non-university members are: Karl D. Bays of Deerfield, Ill., chairman of Baxter Travenol Laboratories Inc. of Chicago; Francis M. Burke, a Pikeville attorney and businessman; Paul R. Collins, a Hazard attorney; Donald R. Dizney of Orlando, Fla., chairman of United Medical Corp; George L. Freibert of Louisville, president of Professional Bank Services Inc.;

Elizabeth Park Griffin of London, a former member of the state Council on Higher Education; Bob Minerich of Richmond, president of Minerich Inc.

of Richmond, Denver and Dallas; Robert B. Morgan, president of Cincinnati Financial Corp.; Joseph W. Phelps of Louisville, president of Liberty National Bank and Trust Co.; and Barbara Ricke of Lexington, owner of Barbara Ricke Interiors Ltd.

The four community members who were reappointed to the board are: James E. Allender of Independence, director of administrative services for the Cincinnati public schools and president of the EKU Alumni

Association; Robert J. Begley of Richmond, chairman and president of the Begley Co. and a member of EKU's board of regents; Tom C. Harper of Richmond, president of Tom Harper and Co. Real Estate; and Russell I. Todd, a retired Richmond dentist.

The four university members are Funderburk; C.E. Baldwin, vice president for business affairs; Donald R. Feltner, vice president for university relations and development; and Jack H. Gibson, director of development.

Make the coaches responsible

HL 11-17-86

As exhibit No. 972 in the series "What's Wrong with College Athletics," we offer the following news item:

Out in Iowa, Jim Criner has lost his job as head football coach at Iowa State University. The university's president fired him after the National Collegiate Athletics Association charged that Iowa State football players were paid or got loans.

But getting fired as a coach isn't like getting fired from other jobs.

Criner has a contract, and Iowa State will continue to pay his salary and benefits until February 1988.

Why, should a coach play by the rules if he knows he'll continue to get paid even if he's fired for breaking the rules? Until university presidents begin to take tough actions against coaches whose programs break major rules, neither the NCAA nor anybody else will succeed in cleaning up college athletics.

Theologian Malloy named president at Notre Dame

CJ 11-15-86
By THOMAS P. WYMAN
Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The Rev. Edward A. Malloy, a theologian and former basketball player at the University of Notre Dame, was named the university's 16th president yesterday, succeeding the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh.

Malloy, 45, a native of Washington, D.C., and member of the Holy Cross order, was chosen from five candidates during an afternoon meeting of the school's board of trustees.

"I'm humbled," Malloy said. "No one can ever replace Father Hesburgh, nor do I intend to try."

The newly selected president will take office when Hesburgh, 69, retires next spring.

Hesburgh praised the president-elect as a man who will bring a new spirit to the 144-year-old university. "This is a day of great joy for us," Hesburgh said.

He said he is pleased that Malloy will take over the leadership of the university that Hesburgh has worked to build up during his 35-year tenure. "Places need change.

Places need new approaches to problems," Hesburgh said.

Malloy is an associate professor of theology at Notre Dame and holds a doctorate in Christian ethics from Vanderbilt University. He has lectured and written on sexual ethics, biomedical issues, war and peace, and criminal justice.

Malloy came to Notre Dame on a basketball scholarship and graduated in 1963 with a degree in English. He earned a master's degree in theology from Notre Dame in 1969 and was ordained in 1970.

Hesburgh was named president in 1952, becoming an adviser to popes and presidents as he worked to raise the school's academic standards.

During his tenure, the annual operating budget climbed from \$9.7 million to \$167 million; the endowment soared from \$10 million to at least \$330 million and the library holdings increased from 250,000 books to about 1.5 million volumes.

The enrollment has doubled to nearly 10,000 students and the size of the faculty has tripled, with salaries for full professors averaging \$56,000. Endowed scholarships have risen from \$100,000 to \$50 million.

The other candidates considered by the board were the Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, an economics professor; the Rev. E. William Beauchamp, personal assistant to Hesburgh; the Rev. Michael D. McCafferty, dean of the law school; and the Rev. David T. Tyson, vice president of student affairs.

\$1.2 million OK'd

TOL 11-15-86

for faculty bonuses, equipment

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent news Writer

MOREHEAD — Drawing on an unexpected increase in tuition revenue, Morehead State University's Board of Regents authorized \$1.2 million Friday for equipment purchases and faculty salary bonuses.

MSU President A.D. Albright told the regents he was recommending the additions as part of the amendments to the 1986-87 budget which was approved last summer.

At the time the budget was made, there was expectation of an enrollment decrease. Instead, enrollment has remained steady in the number of full-time students, and has increased by more than 3 percent in overall figures.

That has brought approximately \$722,300 to the university's coffers. Along with a carryover from last year and other unexpected reve-

nue, the budget was amended to include \$1,298,046 in revenue.

Albright recommended \$1,140,678 be put toward equipment purchases. That includes \$353,972 for six microcomputer labs and equipment. He also recommended part of that for replacement and upgrading existing equipment.

For library automation, \$147,220 was allocated, and \$50,000 was designated for replacement of audio

visual equipment.

In addition, \$160,000 will be spent on academic computing for the main university system and \$75,000 will be put back into instructional equipment reserve.

In his presentation to the board, Albright said that budget uncertainty for several years and declining funds because of state cuts and dropping enrollment had forced cutbacks on equipment pur-

chases in the past.

In his recommendation for the faculty salary bonus, Albright said it would be a one-shot deal, but it could help the fact that MSU faculty salaries average \$2,000 less annually than the benchmark institutions, such as University of Kentucky.

Using \$175,000, the remainder of the \$1.2 million in unexpected revenue, Albright proposed one-time

salary increases divided among the approximately 300 faculty members.

The board also approved issuance of \$3.16 million in consolidated educational building-revenue bonds. The bonds will be advertised for sale in December and will be used for various maintenance, renovation and campus improvement projects to be specified later.

Murray State raises 3 student fees

MURRAY — The Murray State University board of regents yesterday approved increases in housing and dining fees and student activities fees that will take effect in the fall of 1987.

The extra money from the increased housing and dining fees, which will go up an average of 4 percent, will be used for maintenance of the housing and dining system.

Students in a double-occupancy room will pay \$415 a semester, compared with the current \$395, according to figures released by Dwain McIntosh, a Murray State spokesman. All meal tickets will be

increased by \$20. A student receiving three meals a day, seven days a week, now pays \$570.

There will be no increase for private rooms or married student housing.

The student activity fee for full-time students will increase from \$30 a semester to \$40 a semester. The fees are used for student government, publications, athletics and student organizations.

The regents also approved the location for a \$12.5 million industry and technology building. The structure will be on the northwest corner of the campus and will require that the baseball field be moved near the football stadium.

Christian college president to resign

GRAYSON — Kentucky Christian College President L. Palmer Young announced Thursday that he would resign in August after a decade as head of the liberal arts college.

Young, 65, plans to retire and

move to Lexington and become involved in promoting the college, spokesman Benic P. Hampton said. Young was senior minister of Gardenside Christian Church in Lexington before he became the college's president in August 1977.

Alice Lloyd

Alice Lloyd College has successfully completed its fund-raising goal to provide financing for a new arts-center, college President Jerry C. Davis said.

The campaign was aided by a \$200,000 challenge grant that required all necessary funds to be secured by Nov. 1. As of Oct. 1 more than \$2 million had been generated for the project, Davis said.

Campbellsville

Philip L. Hanna, a retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel, has been named director of admissions at Campbellsville College, said President W.R. Davenport.

EKU

Sigma Theta Tau, International Honor Society of Nursing, will induct several new members on Tuesday.

Membership in the society is awarded to bachelor's and master's nursing students who achieve high scholastic averages and to graduates of the college programs who achieve excellence in nursing leadership roles.

The new members are: Jimmie Ruth Persley, Mary Jane Dillard, Helen Marie Dunn, Rebecca C. Gaffney, Juanita C. Widener, Michael Blakeney and Nadia Lynn Miller.

A public lecture on "Framing the Constitution: Problems, Solutions and Projection" is scheduled for 8 p.m. Monday.

The lecture, by Ralph Ketcham of Syracuse University, will be in the Adams Room of the Wallace Building.

Ketcham is an internationally known scholar on the founding period of the U.S. Constitution and is professor of American studies, history, and political science at Syracuse. He also is the author of biographies of James Madison and Benjamin Franklin.

KSU

Jeffery Sutton, a senior physical education major, has been named the 1986 Student of the Year in physical education by the Kentucky Association of Health, Physical Education and Dance.

Sutton, from Frankfort, received the honor at the organization's awards brunch on Nov. 9 at Frankfort's Capital Plaza Hotel. The event was part of the organization's annual convention.

Samuel Proctor, the pastor of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church and a former associate director of the Peace Corps, will lecture at Kentucky State University.

Proctor is scheduled to be on campus Monday through Thursday as a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation visiting fellow. He will speak on "Pluralism and National Unity in America" at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Bradford Hall Auditorium.

Proctor is scheduled to visit KSU classes on Tuesday and Wednesday and lecture to an introductory sociology class on Wednesday.

The associate general secretary of the National Council of Churches, Proctor also is scheduled to meet informally

with students, faculty, and administrators during his visit. Among those visits is a lunch with members of KSU's Student Government Association on Tuesday.

Morehead

A **Morehead State University** staff member has been elected president of the Kentucky Association of Women Deans, Administrators and Counselors at the organization's fall conference.

Madonna Huffman, the director of residence education, will serve a two-year term, beginning immediately.

Another MSU staff member, residence hall director Dallas Sammons, is serving as secretary of the association.

The **Kentucky Department of Education** has awarded \$91,381 to seven Morehead State faculty members to conduct special projects in vocational education during 1986-87.

The recipients are: Charles Derrickson, the dean of the College of Applied Sciences and Technology; Betty Porter, the chairwoman of the Department of Nursing and Allied Health Science; Robert Newton, the chairman of the Department of Industrial Education and Technology; Jane C. Ellington, an assistant professor of home economics; Joe Bendixen, a professor of agriculture; and Ray Bernardi, a professor of business education.

NKU

A Japanese Orientation Workshop will be presented Dec. 2 at the Kroger Technical Center on the Northern Kentucky University Foundation property.

The program is designed for business people, educators and professional people in the Northern Kentucky area who want to become more knowledgeable about Japanese business practices; Japanese culture, history, and society; issues and problems faced by Americans when conducting business with the Japanese; and the effect of Japanese development on the region.

The cost of the workshop is \$95 if registered on or before Nov. 25. If registration is postmarked after Nov. 25, the cost is \$125.

Transylvania

The following Transylvania University students were recently inducted into the Lampas Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa leadership honorary: Paul Allen, Jennifer Alvey, Shana Bowling, Linda Campbell, Jay Conner, Patti Fedewa, Paul Hillenmeyer, Anne Kaiser, Geoffrey Marsh, Erin Patterson, Pam Rust and Caroline Thompson.

Nominees are evaluated on a high standard of performance in many areas including scholarship, athletics, campus and government activities, and the creative and performing arts.

UK

The **Rev. Bruce Ritter**, who founded Covenant House in New York City and then started an international chain of homes for runaway children, will speak Monday.

His talk will be at 7:30 p.m. at the Newman Center near the University of Kentucky. It is part of the center's distinguished speakers program.

gished speakers program.

Ritter began his work with underprivileged children on a dare in 1968 and now provides help through Covenant House to some 20,000 of them a year.

A \$50,000 gift from the Ashland Oil Foundation will create an endowment for the Journal of Mineral Law and Policy, a publication of the UK College of Law's Mineral Law Center.

The journal, now in its second year, is dedicated to legal issues associated with the production, transportation and use of coal and other minerals.

Keith Elkins, the director of the UK radio-TV news bureau, has been elected president of the Kentucky chapter of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education.

Council members include college advancement professionals working in public relations, alumni relations and development.

UK's WBKY-FM public radio now is ranked 40th among public radio stations in America, as noted by the most recent Arbitron ratings that estimate the station's audience at about 32,000.

"This makes WBKY the only Kentucky public radio station in the national top 50," said general manager Don Wheeler.

Phyllis Schlafly, author, foe of the Equal Rights Amendment and member of the Republican National Committee, will debate Sarah Weddington, a leading feminist lawyer and Supreme Court winner in a landmark case, at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Worsham Theater of the UK Student Center. For more information call Susan Peck at (606)257-8867.

The annual Carol S. Adelstein Award for the outstanding University of Kentucky handicapped student will be presented during a 3 p.m. reception Thursday in Room 214 of the UK Student Center. For more information call Jacob Karnes at (606) 257-2754.

Western

Ellen Gilchrist, award-winning fiction and poetry writer and author of the 1983 novel *The Annunciation*, will be the next guest of the 1986-87 Western Kentucky University Lecture Series and the department of English.

Gilchrist will discuss her novel and short story collections and fictional writing at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Van Meter Auditorium.

University lectures are free and open to the public.

A student at WKU has been chosen to serve on the board of directors of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

H. Mack Humphreys was one of four students named to the board on Friday during the organization's annual convention in Atlanta.

— Compiled by Crystal E. Wilkinson

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Grote deserves support

hcn 65-11-18-86

MOREHEAD State University regents have selected to head their school a strong administrator whose skills will soon be put to their toughest test. Governor Collins and her successor must ensure that C. Nelson Grote has the help he needs by naming strong members to the Board of Regents.

As head of the 65,000-student community college district in Spokane, Wash., Dr. Grote has earned a reputation as an experienced administrator who delegates responsibility and works well with people.

After studying Morehead, Dr. Grote surely realizes that he won't get the job done by simply getting along with people. His two most important tasks will be to re-establish public confidence in the university as an institution that serves the needs of its constituents and to restore its rightful role in Kentucky's system of higher education.

One path toward both goals would be for him to place a high priority on revitalizing Morehead's teacher education program, drawing upon recommendations recently made by the Holmes Group and Carnegie Foundation.

He must also reach deeply into eastern Kentucky and involve business people, educators and civic-minded residents. The governor can assist him by making her final appointment to Morehead's board an eastern Kentuckian who would bring a fresh perspective and a track record for achievements in education. She and her successor should consider drawing from the ranks of the Prichard Commission, which has a wealth of knowledgeable people who care deeply about quality education.

It would be a mistake, in other words, for Dr. Grote to rely on old friends and old ways of doing business, but as a good administrator, he already knows that.

A tough act to follow

TDI 11-17-86
The person who succeeds Dr. L. Palmer Young as president of Kentucky Christian College will have a tough act to follow. KCC has enjoyed tremendous growth — both physically and academically — during Palmer's 10 years as president.

Palmer has announced that he will retire next Aug. 1. A search committee has been named to find a successor.

Under Palmer's guidance, KCC has more than doubled the value of its school plant, has gained accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, started innovative undergraduate programs in teacher education and business administration, and recruited outstanding faculty members. KCC has made it possible for area ministers to

work toward advanced degrees by offering a unique master's degree program through a combination of correspondence courses and periodic lectures featuring outstanding Christian educators.

In short, KCC has identified needs in both the church and the community and created programs to meet those needs. Under Palmer, KCC has gained a reputation for outstanding academic programs not only within the Church of Christ-Christian Church but also in the entire region.

The person who follows him will inherit a growing, vibrant Christian school that is well respected throughout the area. The successor may have some big shoes to fill, but on the other hand, he will be walking into an ideal situation.

Morehead State chooses ex-dean Grote as president

Ledger-Examiner 11-15-86
MOREHEAD, Ky. (AP) — The Morehead State University Board of Regents emerged from a three-hour closed session Friday to give Spokane educator and former Morehead dean C. Nelson Grote his "dream" job as the 11th president of the eastern Kentucky school.

"I'm kind of overwhelmed," Grote said, reached by telephone shortly after the vote by the 10-member board.

He described the MSU presidency as "kind of a dream of mine for a long, long time."

On a visit to the 5,894-student campus Wednesday, Grote said he was

"both an insider and an outsider ... I know the relationships and the politics of the region, but I've been gone 15 years."

"I have the advantage of the historical perspective of this university," Grote said during his visit.

The regents' vote was unanimous, though board Chairman Louie B. Nunn said that during the closed session, "let me assure you that many opinions were expressed."

The appointment comes eight months after Gov. Martha Layne Collins named a new board of regents. She asked the old board to resign in January after continuing

problems such as declining enrollment and a spat between former president Herb Reinhard and the board.

"I applaud the regents' choice of Dr. Grote," Collins said in a statement. "I am certain the fact he is no stranger to Morehead can only help expedite efforts now underway to return this vital institution of higher education to solid footing and sound management."

The regents also were considering Indianapolis public schools Superintendent James Adams, who visited the Morehead campus on Thursday.

Nunn said the presidential search was "not a popularity contest, not a political contest, and the regents' choice 'could easily determine not only the immediate but the long-range future of the university.'"

The motion to hire Grote was made by former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, who referred to him Friday as "a man who expects a lot and gives a lot."

Student regent Carlos Cassady of Inez said that while many students had supported Adams, he thought they would back the choice of Grote "for the stability of Morehead State University."

"Both candidates got extremely high marks," said Dr. John Duncan, faculty regent, "and I think the faculty will be very satisfied with Dr. Grote."

Grote, 58, is chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., a system of about 20,000 students. He has held the post for five years.

He previously served in the Kentucky Department of Education and was chairman of the Division of Applied Arts at Morehead for six years.

He became dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology at MSU in 1966.

Nunn said the regents would proceed to negotiate a contract with Grote, although he did not say when such talks would begin. The motion to hire Grote said the negotiations would determine the length and conditions of his contract.

Breathitt said Grote is expected to take over by the beginning of the fall 1987 term from current President A.D. Albright.

The 73-year-old Albright, retired president of Northern Kentucky University, was hired July 1 on an interim basis after the MSU regents declined to renew Reinhard's contract.

Naomi Deane Stuart out of hospital

DT 11-17-86
ASHLAND — Naomi Deane Stuart, wife of the late writer Jesse Stuart, has been dismissed from King's Daughters' Medical Center.

Mrs. Stuart suffered a stroke Sept. 23 at her W-Hollow home near Greenup. She left the medical center last week to go home with her daughter, Jane Stuart Juergensmeyer of Gainesville, Fla., where she will spend the Thanksgiving holidays.

Mrs. Stuart, after undergoing physical therapy at King's Daughters', has recovered most of the use of her left side and is able to walk with the aid of a cane.

Revolution is brewing in new Louisville laboratory designed to train teachers

JE17-86

By LARRY BLEIBERG

Staff Writer

The activities inside the brick school building in Louisville may not appear revolutionary.

Teachers there will practice on computers, browse through planning guides or even punch out construction-paper letters for bulletin boards with a special machine.

But the Jefferson County school system has ambitious plans for its Gheens Professional Development Academy, which will celebrate its grand opening today with a ribbon cutting, an open house, and a speech by Chester Finn, an assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

Education experts from around the nation see the academy as an experiment in teacher training.

"It's a national event that happens to be taking place in Louisville, Kentucky," said Graham Down, director of the Council for Basic Education, based in Washington, D.C. "Unique is the right word for it."

The Gheens Academy is the creation of Phillip Schlechty, who came to Louisville in early 1985 to create a career-development program for the county's public-school teachers and administrators. The result is a place where school employees can take classes, conduct research, plan curriculum and consult experts.

Slechty said he expects the academy's programs and services to change as users begin to make suggestions.

Initially, the center will be open weekdays, evenings and Saturdays.

In addition to offering computer labs and lesson plans, the academy will sponsor a variety of services, many of which Schlechty initiated and said he has run "out of his hip pocket" because he lacked a building to house them all.

These include support groups — for principals, kindergarten teachers or beginning teachers, for example — that meet regularly so members can air ideas and frustrations. About 200 such groups exist, and more may be formed, Schlechty said.

Other services will include an education lecture series, grant-writing assistance and a hotline that offers help from experienced teachers.

The center will also offer grants to teachers wanting to develop new education ideas.

The academy is in the former Prestonia Environmental School, 4425 Preston Highway, which the school system remodeled at the cost of \$560,000.

A cafeteria has been turned into a 540-seat auditorium. Former classrooms have become seminar rooms. And the child-sized furniture and bathroom fixtures have been replaced with adult-sized chairs and tables.

There was a psychological advantage to the renovation: It's hard to feel like a professional when you're squatting in a chair designed for a 6-year-old — as teachers often must do at conferences and faculty meetings at schools, Schlechty said.

The academy shows teachers and administrators that the school system is committed to their development, he said.

Most major employers, Schlechty said, run training centers where they offer classes and teach their employees about the latest developments in their fields.

"You go to Humana and you'll find a training program. Even McDonald's has one," he said. "We have not really attended to the education of our teachers and administrators."

The academy is funded by an initial \$680,000 grant from the Gheens Foundation, established by the late Edwin Gheens, a prominent Louisville businessman, and his wife, Mary Jo. The foundation is expected to renew the grant for several years, eventually donating several million dollars.

The academy has a \$400,000 annual budget for supplies, a small administrative staff and grants for county teachers.

Most of the 30 people who will work there are already school-system employees, including resource teachers, training specialists and curriculum experts. Several University of Louisville education professors will also offer programs and conduct research.

The academy, Schlechty says, is only the first step in his quest to revolutionize the teaching profession.

The next step will come in 1988, when the county selects the first schools to become professional-development schools, which will serve as models for outstanding teaching methods.

Within 10 years, he predicts, every new teacher and administrator in the county will begin their career in one of these schools as a teaching apprentice or intern.

Slechty calls these schools "teaching hospitals" because they are based on the system used to train doctors.

About 25 schools have applied for this program, and the participants will be chosen before the end of the year, he said.

Slechty said his approach to education is simple: Teachers should be treated like executives

who manage students, not assembly-line workers grinding out the same product year after year.

"You've got to find ways to keep people excited. You keep them from burning out by keeping them burning," he said.

Before coming to Louisville, Schlechty designed a career-development program for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County school system in North Carolina.

Many of Schlechty's principles were reflected in several national studies released this year. The reports all call for the need to make teaching more of a profession.

Now many educators are looking to Jefferson County to see if the Gheens academy is the way to make that change.

Linda Darling-Hammond, director of the education and human resources program for the RAND Corp., a national think tank, calls the Gheens Academy "the first concrete step" toward professionalizing teaching.

Educators and policy makers agree there must be changes if teaching is to keep from losing bright people to other fields, she said.

Some teachers in Jefferson County are excited about the academy.

"I think a lot of people look at it in a hopeful sense. It will give you an opportunity to be taken seriously and be able to try out your ideas," said Tara Myers, a first-grade teacher at Bloom Elementary School.

The National Education Association, the nation's largest teacher's organization, supports the idea of the academy, although it is wary of how it will work in practice.

"Teacher involvement has to be more than just a catch phrase if it's going to work," said Sharon Robinson, director of instruction and professional development for the NEA.

But if the academy is forced on teachers, it could easily go awry, she said.

Slechty is willing to let the academy convince the skeptics.

The academy, he said, can help ensure that the county and the country have qualified teachers for the next century.

"This alone can't do it, but without this, it can't be done," he said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

—In our view—

Grote may be ideal choice

By ^{TOD 11-18-86} having the unusual perspective of both an insider and an outsider, C. Nelson Grote may be the ideal choice for president of Morehead State University. Grote was named MSU's president by a unanimous vote of the Board of Regents Friday, and he will assume the post next July 1.

Grote represents something of a compromise between those who would have liked to have seen someone from within the university community promoted to the presidency and those who believed an outsider should be named to the post.

As former dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology at MSU, Grote has the advantage of knowing the university and many of its faculty members. He also is aware of the political struggles and factions that influence life at MSU and should know many of the university's strengths and weaknesses. He also knows the needs of the region served by MSU.

As chief executive officer of the 65,000-student Community Colleges of Spokane, Wash., and as a former president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., Grote has the perspective of an

outsider. He also has the experience of administrating colleges with large budgets. Since leaving MSU in 1971, he has proven his abilities as a college administrator.

Already we have heard some complain that Grote is part of the "good ole boy" system at Morehead State and is not the best choice for president. That's not fair. Grote has been away from the campus for 15 years, and his tenure at MSU dates back to an era when former President Adron Doran ruled MSU with an iron hand. In no way can he be considered part of the inner clique at Morehead State.

It is time for the factions at Morehead State to end their counter-productive bickering. All the controversy of recent years has hurt both the university's reputation and its enrollment. It is time for a period of peace and rebuilding at MSU.

Grote has outstanding credentials to serve as MSU's president, and any judgments of him should be based on what he does after July 1. He faces many challenges, and for the sake of the university and the region it serves, we wish him well.

South must change attitude, cultivate growth, Collins says

CS 11-19-86

Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Progress will occur in the South only if Southerners pursue it, Kentucky Gov. Martha Layne Collins said yesterday.

"Most of us resent the image of the reactionary Southerner, set in his ways and resistant to change, but we must admit that to a great extent the image has been accurate," Collins said at the conclusion of a three-day meeting of the Southern Growth Policies Board.

"When I was lieutenant governor, I met a farmer who was having a difficult time getting by. When I looked around his land, it was easy to see the root of his problems. The ground was terribly rough, and covered with rocks of all shapes and sizes.

"I asked how the rocks had gotten there, and the farmer said, 'Glacier brought them in.' When I asked what he planned to do about them, he said, 'Wait for the glacier to take them out again.'"

"That kind of attitude has been too prevalent in the South. We've spent too much time waiting, and often ours has been a history of missed opportunities."

A key to changing Southern thinking, she said, is to "tell our success stories, because our situation isn't as bleak as some would have us believe."

Collins gave as examples:

■ A 51-year-old woman who is learning to

See COLLINS

PAGE 4, col. 5, this section

Collins urges new attitude

Continued from Page B 1

read because she wants to read the Bible.

■ A janitor at the Kentucky Capitol who earned his general education degree and is applying for college.

■ A Kentucky company, Midwest Communications Corp., "that leads the nation in supplying broadcast equipment... and is exporting its products."

■ The marketing success of Sam Walton of Bentonville, Ark., founder of Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and rated by Forbes magazine as the richest person in the United States.

A report issued Monday by the 1986 Commission on the Future of the South made 10 regional recommendations to be achieved by 1992, including giving the region's pupils a nationally competitive education.

"The goals of this report are worth pursuing," Collins said. "They aren't short-term, popular issues... They are crucial, long-range steps that must be taken if our Southern states are to compete effectively in the years to come."

Collins became chairwoman of the board yesterday, succeeding Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton.

Ashland Oil pledges

\$1 million to Marshall

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. (AP) — The Ashland Oil Foundation has pledged \$1 million to Marshall University's Yeager Scholarship program, the biggest single contribution ever to the university, officials said yesterday.

John R. Hall, chairman and chief executive officer of Ashland Oil Inc., presented the first installment of \$200,000 to Marshall President Dale Nitzschke yesterday.

The program, initiated last February, will fund full four-year scholarships for 20 top students, beginning next year. It is named after retired Air Force Brigadier Gen. Chuck Yeager, the famed test pilot from West Virginia.

The program needs \$8 million to be fully funded. School officials said the Ashland contribution brings the total to more than \$2 million.

Teacher will run for superintendent

HL 11-19-86

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader education writer

Sherleen Sisney, who was National Teacher of the Year in 1984, announced yesterday that she would seek the Democratic nomination for superintendent of public instruction.

Sisney, a social studies teacher at Ballard High School in Louisville, made the announcement at news conferences yesterday in Lexington, Louisville and Covington.

She is the first officially to announce her candidacy for the office and will appear in three Western Kentucky cities today.

"I am not a politician. I am an educator," she said in Lexington. "I will continue as an educator to direct the mission of the Department of Education."

Sisney said Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald "has tried hard to bring professionalism to the Department of Education. My goal is to continue that."

Despite being pressed by several reporters, Sisney would not state her position on a constitutional amendment to appoint, rather than elect, the superintendent of public instruction. The amendment failed Nov. 4, and Sisney would only say the vote indicat-

ed that Kentuckians felt "well-equipped" to choose a professional educator for the post.

Nor would she say whether she planned to seek support from the state's largest teachers organization, the Kentucky Education Association.

She did not present specifics on her platform.

"I will come out with a more specific program in the future," she said.

Asked what qualifications she had to lead the Department of Education, one of the largest agencies in state government, Sisney said she had the ability to "work with people and produce results." She said she was highly motivated and her sole interest was to bring "better educational opportunities to the children of Kentucky."

A committee has been formed to support her campaign, and Sisney said she would accept funds from anyone interested in education. Her committee has not established a fund-raising goal, she said.

Sisney, 40, lives in Prospect with her husband, Lee, and 7-year-old daughter, Shara Lee. She received a bachelor's degree from Oklahoma State University and a master's degree in education from the University

of Louisville.

Lee Sisney is the legislative liaison for Gov. Martha Layne Collins, but Mrs. Sisney said she did not know whom Collins was backing for superintendent.

Other potential candidates include Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee; former state schools superintendent Raymond Barber of Lexington, McDonald's predecessor; Michael Wooden, chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Education and senior public affairs manager at Humana Inc. in Louisville; Randy Kimbrough, instructional supervisor for Warren County schools; and John Brock, superintendent of Rowan County schools.

According to a published report, Harry "Gippy" Graham, director of community education in the Department of Education, said he would be a candidate.

All are Democrats.

Panel approves replacing bricks on two residential towers at UK

HL 11-19-86
By Jack Brammer
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Every brick will be replaced in the University of Kentucky's twin residential towers under a \$1.29 million project approved yesterday by a state legislative panel.

Jack Blanton, UK's vice chancellor for administration, said the renovation should take care of a problem that has plagued the Kirwan and Blanding towers for nearly 20 years — falling bricks.

The university, Blanton said, does not think any students are in immediate danger. "The only danger would be if a whole panel of bricks caved in and crashed one of the wooden canopies that were installed to catch the falling bricks," he said.

In September, UK's board of trustees allocated money to replace the towers' bricks from a maintenance reserve fund. The university still had to get the approval yesterday of the Capital Construction and Equipment Purchase Oversight Committee,

however.

The renovation will take about three months, Blanton said, adding that no residents in the 22-story towers will be required to move.

Blanton attributed the problem to design and construction flaws.

The towers, designed by architect Edward Durrell Stone of New York, loom over the southeastern corner of the campus, near the UK Albert B. Chandler Medical Center and Commonwealth Stadium.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Evaluations should help teachers refine their skills, new guide says

TDI 11-19-86
By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
AP Education Writer

WASHINGTON — Teacher evaluations should be used to help educators refine their skills, according to a guide issued today by four national groups warning that poor evaluations can chase talented people out of the profession.

The guide, prepared by two Oregon researchers with money from the U.S. Department of Education, suggests ways to improve both the atmosphere and the outcome of the classroom reviews.

"We need evaluation systems that promote the development of all teachers, not just those having difficulty. We need teacher evaluations that help and encourage the tenured teacher to perform to maximum capabilities," said the report, "Teacher Evaluation: Five Keys to Growth."

For even "the virtuoso performer," an evaluation can be an opportunity to hone skills and "share these strengths with other teachers," the report said.

The report was being released at a news conference by the executive directors of the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the National Association of Elementary School Principals and the National Association of Secondary School

Principal.

In a foreword, the executive director of the four associations said that many evaluations do not reflect positively on the judgment and expertise of either the teacher or the supervisor.

The 56-page report was written by Daniel L. Duke, an education professor at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore., and Richard J. Stiggins, director of the Center for Performance Assessment at the federally-funded Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland.

Duke and Stiggins "do not prescribe a single route to success. Instead ... they chart possible courses and offer five keys to effective evaluation as guidance for teachers and administrators wishing to forge systems that promote continued teacher growth and enhance school effectiveness," associations' executive directors said.

The report said poor evaluations "can produce anxiety or ennui and drive talented teachers from the profession," while good evaluations "can lead to improved performance, personal growth and professional esteem."

It said the five keys to success are:

- The teacher. Those who "keep abreast of new pedagogical devel-

opments in instructional design, evaluation or classroom management ... are most likely to grow from a solid evaluation experience."

- The evaluators. They must have credibility about their own expertise and know "when to back off ... and when to press an issue."

- Performance data, including students' achievement test scores. The report says standardized test scores are "too imprecise" and too subject to factors beyond the teacher's control to be used as a sole criterion. But tracking students' growth on teacher-made tests and assignments can help pinpoint teachers' weaknesses.

- Feedback. Even the best advice "will fall on deaf ears if (it is) not delivered in a sensitive, caring manner. The teacher ... will appreciate feedback more if it is shared in a private setting, preferably one that represents 'neutral turf.'"

- Context of the evaluation, including state regulations, the time allotted and resources for improvement. In the latter category, the report lists videotaping, giving teachers time off to visit other classrooms and attend workshops, and providing peer mentors.

UK forming committee for policy on alcohol

HC 11-20-84
By Elizabeth Caras

Contributing writer

University of Kentucky administrators are selecting members for a committee that will develop a new campus alcohol policy.

The action is partly in response to a student group's proposal that 21-year-old students be allowed to drink in their dormitory rooms, said Joseph Burch, acting vice chancellor for student affairs.

UK's policy prohibits alcohol in campus-owned facilities, including residence halls, even if the person is of legal age to drink.

The proposal by SLAP, Student Leaders Against Prohibition, was endorsed last month by the Student Government Association and was sent to the administration. The group has asked for an opinion from the state attorney general's office about whether the prohibition is legal.

Rather than, only, considering SLAP's proposal, Burch said, the committee should devise a comprehensive policy that covers individuals, university groups and campus property. He said he hoped the committee would remove some of the inconsistencies or explain what differences should exist.

He said the group would especially clarify the university's position on fraternity and sorority houses and the faculty club being built at Rose Street and Columbia Avenue.

"We really need to review the whole campus situation," he said. "Other universities have met this policy head on, and I think it's time this one did."

David Botkins, SLAP's founder, said a committee review would give his proposal the best chance of being accepted by the board of trustees.

"They're much more likely to accept a proposal that's been amply looked at," said Botkins, who has been nominated to serve on the committee by student government President Donna Greenwell.

Burch said he hoped the committee would take its recommendation to the board of trustees by early next year.

Tom Cruise promotes college-prep course in new state brochure

CS 11-20-84
By GEORGE GRAVES
Staff Writer

Tom Cruise, one of the hottest young film actors and once a student at St. Xavier High School in Louisville, is highlighted in a new brochure Kentucky higher education officials hope will interest eighth- and ninth-graders in the state's college-preparatory curriculum.

Cruise, shown in a promotional thumbs-up aviator shot from "Top Gun," his recent and biggest movie hit, is quoted about the importance of education in the brochure, which assistant principals and counselors are being asked to distribute.

Cruise, however, didn't go to college.

In a Louisville Times interview five years ago, he said he had had his eye on a wrestling scholarship to college. But a New York theatrical agent spotted him in a high school play and tempted him to consider an acting career.

Cruise got the fever to

That doesn't trouble Gary Cox, acting executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, which produced the brochure. He said most youths probably don't know Cruise didn't go to college.

More important, he said, the actor's inclusion in the brochure may prompt students to read it.

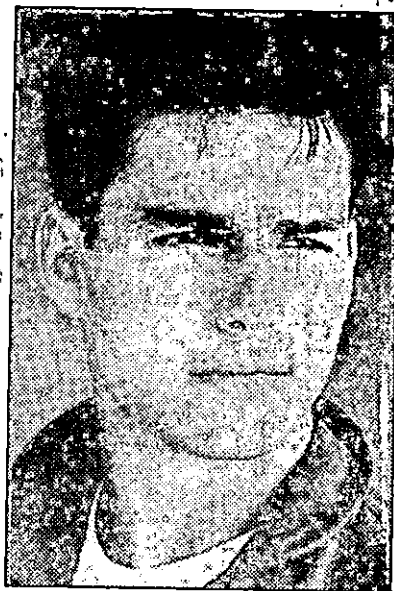
Cox pointed out that another of the role models quoted and pictured in the brochure, New York Giants quarterback Phil Simms, hasn't completed his undergraduate education degree at Morehead State University. Simms lacks the necessary student-teaching hours, Cox said.

Nonetheless, Simms will draw students' attention to education, said Cox. "You can see Phil Simms on TV just about every Sunday playing football," he said.

In producing the brochure, the council worked with students in the Frankfort area, where the council is headquartered, and consulted the state Department of Education, Cox said.

"I feel very good about it," he said. "We've gotten pretty positive reactions from people who've seen it."

The new publication, with flip-up pages, explains Kentucky's pre-college curriculum: the minimum academic requirements for entry



1984 Photo

Tom Cruise
Education "a difficult process"

into the state's public universities. Those requirements, such as three math courses, including algebra and geometry, have been in effect three years. The first high school students to be affected are scheduled to graduate next spring.

The brochure isn't just for the college-bound, Cox emphasized.

"We take the position that the pre-college curriculum is good preparation whether you go to college or not," he said.

In the brochure, Cruise says: "Looking back, I realize now more than ever the importance of an education in accomplishing anything in life."

Cruise is also quoted as saying that he had a "slight learning difficulty" growing up — he has said it is dyslexia. That, combined with frequent changes of schools as his father switched jobs and his parents eventually divorced, made education "always a difficult process," he says in the brochure.

Besides Cruise and Simms, the other role models in the brochure include former Louisville Lt. Col. Roger Riggs, an Air Force pilot who heads the aerobatic Thunderbirds, and several Kentucky high school or university students who stress academics.

Ashland Oil gives \$1 million to MU for Yeager Scholars

TUL 11-19-86

By LESLIE H. KNIGHT
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Ashland Oil Inc. on Tuesday presented Marshall University the largest gift in the school's history — \$1 million for MU's Society of Yeager Scholars.

Ashland Oil Chairman John R. Hall gave the first installment of the gift to Marshall President Dale F. Nitzschke at a luncheon attended by 200 university, community and governmental leaders.

The Yeager Scholars program was launched in February, and is aimed at recruiting the top high school students across the nation for Marshall.

Twenty Yeager scholarships will be awarded each year, and will cover the cost of room, board, tuition, books and foreign travel during the students' college years.

"In effect, they'll be treated better than star quarterbacks, because

we don't have an NCAA to tell us what we can't do," said C.T. Mitchell, director of university relations.

In his remarks to the crowd, Hall emphasized the link between education and economic development. The gift, he said, was a continuation of Ashland Oil's efforts to bring to the attention of the public the importance of education.

Marshall has 382 graduates in Ashland Oil's active work force, more than any other school, Hall said.

"The impact of this gift is enormous," Nitzschke said. "Not only is it a milestone in Marshall's history — by far the largest single gift we've ever received — it is a tremendous boost for the endowment we are building for the Society of Yeager Scholars."

Ashland Oil made the first corner
Turn to ASHLAND, Page 16

Ashland Oil

Continued from Page 1

porate gift to the program in February with a donation of \$25,000. Since then, \$2 million of Marshall's goal of \$8 million has been donated by alumni, businesses and local residents.

The first 20 scholarship recipients will be selected this spring, and will be known as the Ashland Class of Yeager Scholars, Nitzschke said.

The Ashland Oil Foundation is the primary philanthropic arm of the company and is funded totally by Ashland Oil Inc.

"The Society of Yeager Scholars is a unique program that will add greater dimension to Marshall by attracting the brightest students to the university," said Judy Thomas, president of the Ashland Oil Foundation. "Ashland Oil recognizes Marshall University's value in the region and wants to assist in making it an even better university."

Ms. Thomas said the Ashland Oil Foundation has made contributions of similar size to the University of Kentucky.

"Since the region is losing its heavy industries, the people have to be prepared to go into the service industries," she said this morning. "Education is an important step in that preparation."

A letter from retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Chuck Yeager, the West Virginia native for whom the scholarship program is named, was read at the luncheon. Yeager applauded Ashland Oil's generosity, calling the gift "a truly magnificent gesture of support."

2 Mo(o)r(e)head States mean mixups

TDI 11-14-84

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD— Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., may be called the nation's twin cities, but one of their neighboring midwest communities and this small Kentucky town could easily take that title.

Moorhead, Minn., and Morehead, Ky., aren't spelled the same and their ZIP codes, 56560 and 40351, respectively, are not even remotely similar. What they have in common are universities, and that has been enough to create confusion.

"You wouldn't think there would be another Morehead State anywhere, but there is and it has caused some mixups," Tim Rhodes, director of financial aid at Morehead State said Monday.

Traditionally, he said, at least 10 to 12 financial aid packages end up at Morehead State when they should go to Moorhead State, a campus of 8,000 students.

"It's commonplace now," he said.

As soon as checks or applications come to Morehead and clerks find no listing for students named on the packages, they are mailed to the Minnesota institution.

At Moorhead State, the number of mixups is slightly higher. Stephanie Lee, associate financial aid director there, said her office receives as many as 20 checks or applications each year meant for the Kentucky school.

"The office workers check for a Social Security number first thing and when they don't find any file or information whatsoever on that student, they automatically send it to Kentucky. It's no big deal now," she said.

Often the mixup occurs when a computer operator gets the two mixed up and punches in the wrong information. In other cases students put in the wrong code when filling out their financial aid request.

Each institution has a code that must be listed on all financial aid applications. The code for Moorhead State is 6678 and the one for Morehead State is 1487.

It takes only two days for mail to reach Moorhead, Minn., from here, Charles Johns, Morehead postmaster said. He too is familiar with the mixups on the two towns.

"The primary reason is often the wrong ZIP code," he said of the mixups.

As soon as they begin to get mail meant for another community coming here by mistake, Johns said he notifies the government office or business responsible.

"We don't want to have to handle any more misaddressed mail than possible," he said.

Financial aid mail isn't the only type misdirected, but it causes the most problems because it makes students wait for sometimes critically needed money.

Tracee Buchanan, a senior from San Antonio, Texas, said her financial aid check was sent to the Minnesota campus instead of Kentucky when she was a freshman.

"They sent it right on though. It was just a few days late," she said.

Mixing up the two schools has not been restricted to mail, says

Debbie Powell, editor of the Morehead State student newspaper.

A few years ago a student from Nigeria came to the Morehead campus thinking he was in Minnesota, she said. The story had a happy ending, however. The student liked Morehead enough that he stayed.

Clarification

CS 11-20-84

AN editorial on Tuesday about Morehead State University's new president urged Governor Collins and her successors to appoint more East Kentucky residents to the university's board. Although the seat Gov. Collins will fill is held by a Somerset resident, we did not mean that he should be replaced, just that she should consider appointing an eastern Kentuckian.

Officials discuss bypass for Morehead

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead may be getting a Main Street bypass designed to help ease traffic flow through the city if local government officials decide to accept an offer from the state.

State Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, told Rowan Fiscal Court members at Tuesday's regular meeting that the state will pay 80 percent of the \$400,000 needed to buy an abandoned railroad bed near town.

A section of the former Chessie system railroad bed, which runs from Ashland to Winchester, would provide the land base for the bypass.

Members of fiscal court tabled discussion pending further investigation.

Following the meeting, County Judge/Executive Ottis Caldwell said the idea would take some con-

sideration of whether it is proper to spend county money on a project inside the Morehead city limits.

"The court will seriously question this being in the city limits. I'm not saying I'm opposed to it, however," he said. Caldwell said he thinks it would be a worthwhile project and would help ease traffic congestion.

Blevins told the court that the remaining 20 percent of the cost of the land would be split between the city and county at \$40,000 each.

Morehead Mayor John W. Holbrook Jr. said he had not been presented with the deal from the state as of yet, but that he had heard discussion about the bypass. He said he has favored the idea for several years.

A bypass has been proposed for several years to alleviate downtown traffic, particularly when Morehead State University is in session and through traffic is heavier.

In recent years, a proposal for such a project was turned down by the state's Transportation Cabinet because the project was too expensive for the amount of need involved.

Blevins said he has been working with the transportation department since it was first rumored the railroad was going to abandon their tracks in the area.

"We may never again get this opportunity (to buy land for a bypass) especially with the way Morehead is set between the hills in a narrow valley," Blevins said.

He said state transportation officials may not require more width than that included in the railroad's deed. That would eliminate any need to condemn land.

The section under consideration is approximately four miles long and runs parallel to U.S. 60, which becomes Main Street as it runs

through the Morehead city limits, hooking into Ky. 519 on the west end of the city and Ky. 32 on the east end. Both state highways north/south.

The land included in the railroad bed is at least 40 feet wide and goes up to 100 feet wide in some places. It is not uncommon for communities to buy the railroad land for new roads, according to Lloyd Lewis, spokesman for CSX, which owns Chessie.

The Carter County Fiscal Court recently agreed to help purchase a section of the same railroad track bed for a similar bypass around Olive Hill.

Blevins said the money from the state comes from a surplus in Kentucky's road fund. He said the money for the actual construction of the road would be provided by the 1988 legislative session unless a special session is called before then.

Bennett proposes a flexible way for students to repay their loans

HL 11-20-80
By Kenneth J. Cooper
Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — Education Secretary William J. Bennett proposed yesterday that college students pay a higher interest rate on federally backed loans in exchange for a more flexible repayment schedule based on their incomes after graduation.

Bennett described his plan to end federal subsidies of college loans as a long-range vision of financial aid. He announced a \$5 million pilot project to test the feasibility of his concept next autumn at 10 colleges yet to be selected.

In a speech at Catholic University, Bennett said "income-contingent" loans would ease the debt burden on college graduates and curtail the rising cost of higher education. He blamed escalating tuition bills on the government's willingness to pick up part of the tab.

"The heart of the matter is that colleges raise costs because they can," Bennett said. "And a very important factor in that ability to raise costs has been the availability of

'Let him pay according to his means. Rather than fitting his career to his payments, let him fit his payments to his career.'

— William J. Bennett

federal student aid in the current form."

Bennett said students would benefit because, although paying more interest, they would face "smaller payments spread over a longer term."

Under Bennett's plan, which resembles proposals he has made in the past, students who take Guaranteed Student Loans from banks would pay interest at the rate of 91-day Treasury bills (now at 5.34 percent) plus 3 percent. The federal government spends \$2 billion a year to subsidize interest payments on \$3.2 billion in loans held by 2 million students.

The schedule for repaying loans, instead of requiring equal monthly payments over a fixed term, would call for a low payment — between \$20

and \$50 — in the first two years after graduation and different amounts as the borrower's income rose and fell. Minimum payments would not be required, but they would be capped at 15 percent of annual income.

"Let him pay according to his means," Bennett said. "Rather than fitting his career to his payments, let him fit his payments to his career."

Bennett conceded that his plan would mean graduates in lower-paying jobs would ultimately pay more in smaller payments over a longer period.

The pilot project for "income-contingent" borrowing, required by federal legislation passed in October to renew higher education programs, involves the National Direct Student Loan program.

Spokesmen for the American Council on Education, United States Student Association and Rep. William D. Ford, D-Mich., the chairman of the House subcommittee on education, said they favored the limited experiment while stating reservations about a broader program.

Only 3 attend forum on new UK president

HL 11-20-80
Herald-Leader staff report

University of Kentucky Student Government Association President Donna Greenwell organized a forum yesterday for students to give their suggestions about the selection of a new UK president.

But students offered little response.

The three people who attended the forum made only a few comments about what students were looking for in the next president.

One graduate student, a faculty member and a staff member asked Greenwell questions about the search committee, of which she is the only student member.

"I am disappointed," Greenwell said after the 30-minute forum. "I would think students would like to come to something like this. I know a lot of students are talking about (the

search)."

Greenwell sent letters to presidents of all student organizations and advertised the forum in the campus newspaper. It was the first time a search committee member had conducted an open question-and-answer session about the selection process.

Greenwell said she would have another forum in January or February, when the committee was closer to choosing finalists for the position. President Otis Singletary will retire July 1, 1987.

The committee had received more than 200 nominations and applications for the position, Greenwell said. A subcommittee has decreased that number to about 70, and applications are still arriving.

Greenwell declined to answer any specific questions about the candidates.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

New Morehead president eagerly awaits homecoming

By RICHARD WILSON

Staff Writer

SPOKANE, Wash. — If persistence plays any role in a university president's success, C. Nelson Grote should do well as Morehead State University's 11th president.

It took him nearly 20 years to get the job.

As a young Morehead dean in the late 1960s, Grote wanted a vice presidency at the Rowan County school. But then-President Adron Doran gave the position to another educator.

Had he gotten that job, Grote acknowledged in an interview last week, he might have succeeded Doran, who stepped down as president in 1976.

But he ended up leaving Morehead in 1971, believing that he had to get top-level administrative experience elsewhere to become a presidential contender at the Kentucky university.

Since then, Grote has been president of Schoolcraft College in Michigan and the Community Colleges of Spokane.

Grote, who was named Morehead's president on Nov. 14, was an unsuccessful contender for the post in 1976 and 1984.

Grote's previous connection to a bygone era at Morehead — where Doran frequently hand-picked administrators and demanded their undying support and loyalty — has

raised questions on the campus about what kind of president he will be.

Whether he will reward friends or let the past be the guide to his presidency are among the major questions privately raised.

Other questions are whether a "good-old-boy" system will be reinstated and whether Grote, 58, is returning to his former campus to retire.

Although Grote said he hasn't had time to assess the school's problems and potential, he has obviously thought about those questions.

"It infuriates me for anybody to think

that I'm coming back just to retire. Anyone who thinks that doesn't know me," he said.

As for rewarding old friends, he noted that most of his former colleagues have retired or left Morehead.

But he is aware that some faculty and staff members apparently still think that the right word whispered in the ear of a president or president-elect can win them favor.

"I saw some stuff the days that I was there (as a presidential candidate) that I'm going to change," Grote said.

He said he was referring to "people making kind of patronizing comments, comments to win them favor."

Grote, who is to take over the presidency July 1, said he has no "game plan" for changing personnel or revising the administrative structure. He said that he expects any major changes in either area to be made by interim President A. D. Albright, adding that he does not expect any wholesale changes anytime soon.

"I think Morehead has probably had enough turmoil and changes," he said.

Grote acknowledged that faculty, staff and supporters will be watching his actions closely.

"I'm going to be extraordinarily careful and sensitive, and in time I hope to win them over, or at least neutralize any feeling they have that I'm going to fall into the 'good-old-boy syndrome,'" he said.

Grote plans to make several trips to Morehead before July 1. He said he may ask faculty, staff and even students what priorities they would set if they were president.

Priorities that he believes need addressing, he said, include bolstering enrollment and retaining students, as well as continuing to reestablish the school's "integrity and credibility within the region."

He also cited improvement of faculty and staff morale.

"I think there's some healing that needs to be done. That's one area I think I'll be able to do something about."

"I have people skills; my wife (Wilma) has people skills."

Grote acknowledges that he has some apprehension about assuming the job he's sought for so many years.

"I'm awed by it, but I'm not afraid of it," he said.

"One thing I think I can bring is a whole lot of experience and judgment. I don't think there's a single problem at Morehead that I haven't faced in 10 years at Schoolcraft and nearly six years here."

"I think the (Morehead) board (of regents) hired Nelson Grote because of my experience and because of my ability to develop plans as they need to be developed to relate to Morehead."

But, he adds, "I think they've hired the man, not a plan."

New Morehead chief's legacy:

HL 11-23-86

progress with caution

By Tom McCord

Herald-Leader education writer

SPOKANE, Wash. — Three bright yellow robots named Norbert, Vulcan and Sine Qua Non at the community college here may give one clue to the path C. Nelson Grote will take as the new president of Morehead State University in Kentucky.

The robots were bought three years ago for use in an automated equipment-robotics technician program at Spokane Community College, one of three schools Grote heads as chief of a 12,300-square-mile community college district.

Another clue may be the Spokane-based Institute for Extended Learning, also headed

by Grote. He touts it as a college without walls for 30 school districts and three Indian reservations spread among the wheat fields and pine forests of northeastern Washington.

A third clue may be the elevenfold increase between 1983 and 1986 in private money and instructional equipment donated for the community colleges through the district's foundation. From \$67,200 in 1983, the amount raised by the foundation increased to \$773,400 this year.

Grote cautions that some steps he has taken as chief executive officer of the Community Colleges of Spokane wouldn't be appropriate for Morehead. CCS offers only two- and three-year programs, while Morehead provides associate, bachelor's and master's degrees.

But a review of Grote's tenure in Spokane shows an emphasis on economic development for the community, private fund raising for the colleges and plenty of off-campus education projects.

And those are each areas that hold promise for Morehead, which Grote will head after July 1. Morehead's board of regents voted unanimously Nov. 14 to hire him as the university's 11th president.

In five years at Spokane, Grote, 58, has also dealt with a near-walkout by CCS faculty members in 1983 and has presided during a period of tightening higher education budgets statewide.

"He's relatively quiet. Normally he doesn't wander off in pursuit of something until he's sure of it," said Terry Novak, Spokane's city manager.

Even his critics say Grote is careful before

making his moves.

"He's very intelligent, very crafty. He's always looking three steps down the road and prepares himself well," said state Sen. Gerald L. Saling, a Grote critic and former president of Spokane Falls Community College, which is part of CCS.

Grote's domain

The three robots, including Sine Qua Non, which means "an indispensable thing," are housed on the first floor of the main building of Spokane Community College.

It is part of a 98-acre campus along the Spokane River designed to house 60 basic vocational-technical programs in such fields as agriculture, fire science, surgical technology and aircraft mechanics. Graduates primarily receive two-year associate degrees.

The robots are used to teach students in the state's first degree program in automated equipment and robotics.

About 20 minutes to the west, on a 113-acre bluff dotted with evergreens, sits Spokane Falls Community College. Its students are enrolled in such programs as music, advertising, art and the social sciences. About 65 percent of the students transfer to four-year universities.

Most students at the two community colleges are 26 to 33 years old. In the 1985-86 school year, the schools graduated 2,350 students. Most attend part time.

The colleges have libraries, a symphony orchestra, cafeterias, a newspaper and intercollegiate teams in such sports as cross country, basketball, soccer and volleyball.

The Institute for Extended Learning is the third unit of CCS. Headed by a dean, it has no campus but operates through 30 extension centers in northeastern Washington.

The institute offers customized courses and seminars for the region; prepares adults to take the General Educational Development test, which allows them to earn the equivalent of a high school diploma; and operates a farm management advice program.

Although some of the programs existed years before Grote was hired in 1981, he is proud of the way he organized the institute.

"It didn't have an identity. It was just sort of a loose confederation of things. And most importantly, it wasn't respected," Grote said.

Now, he said, the institute features instruction tailored to specific businesses or individual needs in the primarily rural area outside Spokane.

The institute is teaching quality control techniques to employees of three area companies. And the recent flurry of interest in international trade led to creation of a "workshop on wheels" called "Doing Business with Japan."

Just as the institute's courses are changing, so is the region's economy.

It has been dominated by agriculture and forestry, industries that have been slumping. The region is attracting companies that make parts for computers and provide health care and medical services.

"We haven't quite made the transition yet," said Novak, the city manager. He said the city's next \$60 million general fund budget would be about 6 percent less than the current spending plan.

The Spokane metropolitan area is slightly larger than Fayette County and the other counties in the Lexington metropolitan area.

Fairchild Air Force Base; Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.; Key Tronic Corp., which makes electronic keyboards; and Hewlett-Packard Co., which makes signal generators and microwave test equipment, employ more than 1,000 people each in the area.

Grote serves on the 36-member board of the Spokane Area Economic Development Council. He often mentions his eight-day trip last spring to Japan and China with the mayor of Spokane as experience he will bring to Eastern Kentucky.

Under Grote, CCS also has heavily promoted a research and training center for computer-aided design that it operates jointly with private Gonzaga University. The center serves 24 Spokane corporations, as well as area schools.

Michael Cady, marketing vice president for the council, said Grote was usually eager to provide help from CCS in such ventures. "In our line of work, it's attractive to show off the kind of relationship we have with the community colleges," Cady said.

(MORE)

(CONT.)

Such public-private relationships are also keys to Grote's interest in private fund raising: Spokane's community colleges had their own foundation when he arrived in 1981, but it raised less than \$50,000.

Money from Burlington Northern Foundation enabled CCS to present no-strings-attached checks last spring to eight faculty members. Eight others received aid for projects through an incentive program paid for by Washington Water Power Co.

Labor-relations challenge

James G. Pollard, a law enforcement instructor at Spokane Community College who is active in the faculty union, the District 17 Association of Higher Education, said Grote had "kind of a formal style. He pretty much runs a tight ship."

"If you talk to the rank-and-file faculty about what he does, they don't know," Pollard said.

"That's more the nature of our structure. Basically, his job is developmental and working with the legislature," Pollard said. Each community college has its own president, leaving Grote as a sort of chancellor.

Saling, the legislator and former president of Spokane Falls Community College, said Grote was "a self-promoter" and was aloof from fellow administrators.

But Saling readily volunteers that he was a finalist for the job that the CCS board of trustees ultimately gave to Grote.

"I think he has followed the board's direction and made sure the colleges haven't had any big problems. He has kept the colleges fiscally sound," said Saling, a Spokane Republican.

One of Grote's biggest challenges has been CCS's union contract with its 350 full-time faculty members.

"He was hired because he had a lot of experience with labor negotiations in Michigan," said H. James Schroeder, instructor in hearing impaired services and union president.

"As a result, we got into a real donnybrook. The faculty was just about ready to walk out," Schroeder said.

Grote, who had to deal with five unions as president of Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich., said Spokane's faculty got a contract ratified soon after his arrival in March 1981.

Contract talks in 1983 were his first test. Under Washington's "meet and consent" law, the board had a right to impose its own policy on the faculty after a contract expired and some meetings between the parties had occurred.

So in 1983, the trustees, through Grote, imposed direct board control.

"That absolutely infuriated the faculty," Grote said.

Ultimately, such direct rule was necessary, Grote said, "because it said to the faculty that the trustees had the final say in running this district.

"I think it was important for another reason: The faculty said they didn't like the adversarial part of bargaining. . . . It created the climate for us to say, mutually, that there has to be a better way."

Pollard agrees.

"The association and Nelson resolved that we would never go through that process again," Pollard said.

"He's a very hard negotiator," Pollard said. "But now we have a more participative style of management. He's been a strong proponent of that."

Schroeder said the union remained frustrated that pay increases depended on the state legislature. Average annual faculty pay at CCS is \$26,879. The average salary at the University of Kentucky's 14 community colleges is \$24,000.

Under a new evaluation system, one-third of CCS's tenured faculty is evaluated each year. A separate program assesses new faculty members. By law, students participate in faculty tenure decisions.

In 1985-86, top administrators at CCS came under a performance-based evaluation system. And starting this past spring, a thorough assessment system was launched for students as well.

"These aren't popular things," said Phyllis E. Everest, president of Spokane Falls Community College. "But more and more the movement is toward accountability. I think there are a lot of colleges that are envious that we have these in place."

Holding colleges' turf

In the meantime, higher education funding in Washington has increasingly been squeezed, falling from 22.2 percent of the state budget in 1975 to 15.5 percent this year, said John Terrey, executive director of the state Board for Community College Education in Olympia, the state capital.

And CCS has plenty of competition.

Washington State University — a statewide research university — is just 80 miles from CCS. Eastern Washington University — a regional school similar to Morehead — is less than 20 miles away. Both universities have a presence in Spokane.

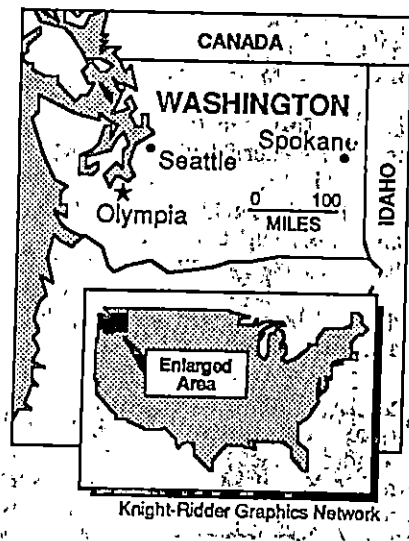
Just last week, the president of Eastern Washington University campaigned publicly for his university to win the right to award doctorates, which would make it the third such state institution in Washington allowed to do so.

"There's quite a turf battle, and I think Grote has been successful in keeping them from pushing CCS out of the picture," said Schroeder, the union president.

But Terrey pointed out that CCS didn't have other vocational-technical schools in its region to compete with, unlike some of Washington's 22 other community colleges.

"CCS has unequivocal support in Spokane for a comprehensive range of programs. People expect them to provide service. And they do," Terrey said.

Grote, Terrey said, "has in his head a very clear picture of what he wants the Community Colleges of Spokane to be. And he works very hard to win acceptance of his vision."



MSU could face 2 percent reduction in budget

TPI 11-23-86

By VIRGINIA A. WHITE
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University and other institutions of higher education may be asked to put in their 2 percent when a legislative committee begins looking next Tuesday at ways to close an \$88.5 million state budget shortfall.

State legislators could consider taking more than \$320,000 from Morehead State's budget when the Appropriations and Revenue Committee meets to discuss budget reductions.

State Rep. Walter Blevins, D-Morehead, member of the interim Joint Appropriations and Revenue committee, said under present discussion state universities and community colleges could be asked to make a cut of approximately 2 percent overall from their general appropriations fund. That could

vary from 1 to 3 percent for individual institutions.

The general appropriation is part of the funding that higher education institutions receive from the state. Out of a budget of approximately \$41 million this year, MSU got \$23,494,700 from the General Assembly.

"I hope we can find a better way," Blevins said after he confirmed that state officials had discussed higher education's role in helping narrow the deficit. Under the proposal that has been discussed, such a cut could cost state universities \$7 to \$9 million.

The deficit comes as a result of this year's slower economy, declining oil prices and lower collections of back taxes, state officials have said.

Kentucky's budget director, Larry Hayes, was scheduled to

meet Friday with Sen. Mike Moloney, D-Lexington, and Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, to discuss the shortfall and consider what expenditures can be eliminated to balance the budget. Moloney and Clarke are the legislative budget chairmen.

Kentucky's constitution requires a balanced budget.

Hayes could not be reached Friday. Barbara McDaniels, the governor's press secretary, said the possible effects of the shortfall on Kentucky higher education system could not be confirmed now.

Hayes and others working out a plan for the budget will look at many agencies and programs, she said. The actual amount to be removed in any particular program will be announced at Tuesday's meeting of the Appropriations and Revenue committee.

Hayes had said Gov. Martha Layne Collins was not looking at across-the-board budget reductions for all of state government. In a story published last week, Hayes also indicated budget cuts would not affect personnel or state education reforms for elementary and secondary schools.

Gary Cox, acting executive director of the state's Council on Higher Education, said he would not be surprised if universities were asked to help resolve the deficit.

"It's not unusual for higher education to be asked to participate. Everybody has to tighten their spending," he said.

At Morehead State spending was reduced by \$500,000 in this year's budget when it was passed by the board of regents last summer. The cut was made at that time in antic-

ipation of an enrollment drop, not a budget shortfall.

The \$500,000 was a one-time enrollment deficit fund given to the university by the 1986 General Assembly. At the time it was taken out, MSU president A.D. Albright said he did not want the institution to become dependent on a one-time budget boost.

All vacant positions were then put under a hiring freeze. Under the hiring freeze, no unfilled faculty or staff position can be put back in the budget until it is reviewed and approved by Albright.

MSU's overall enrollment, however, rose by approximately 3.5 percent and the school gained back \$722,000 in tuition and fees from those students.

Albright acknowledged any cut at this time would be difficult for
Turn to MSU, Page 16

MSU

Continued from Page 1

MSU.

"We will accommodate what excisions are necessary of course, but the university has had two budget reductions in the current year's budget," he said. "The first reduction was \$1.1 million the university did not receive in state formula funding, because of last year's lowered enrollment, and the second was the \$500,000 enrollment deficit fund the university rejected."

At Eastern Kentucky University, the administration is simply waiting for results of next Tuesday's meeting, said James Clarke, director of planning and budget at EKV in Richmond.

Henry Campbell, director of Prestonsburg Community College, said he had not been informed of any possibility of a budget reduction. "So far, all I know is what I read in the newspapers," he said.

Should a cut be asked of the community colleges, however, Campbell said the school would probably have to institute a hiring freeze and remove any unexpended equipment funds.

Reaction from Robert Goodpaster, director of Ashland Community College was similar. "He said he had not been informed of such a possibility either. 'It would be painful at this time,' he said."

U of L threatens to overtake Bellarmine in graduate business program

By GEORGE GRAVES

Staff Writer

For years, Bellarmine College has had by far the largest number of graduate business students in Kentucky, enrolling a high of 441 last year. Not surprisingly, the school has made no secret of that distinction in its promotional literature.

But this fall, the University of Louisville almost caught Bellarmine. And it wasn't even trying, says the U of L business school dean, Robert Taylor.

"People would always say to me, 'Why do you let Bellarmine be the biggest?'" he said. "It's just not the game I'm playing."

The game, Taylor says, he is playing is boosting his school's quality and reputation

— a quest symbolized by a new building stuffed with new computers.

His goal is to make U of L a more formidable competitor in the increasingly competitive local arena for graduate business programs — especially the ubiquitous master's of business administration, or MBA.

Signs of that growing competition abound:

■ Bellarmine, where the number of graduate business students fell to 342 this fall, a 22 percent decline — is taking out newspaper ads to bring in new graduate business students. And it is asking those who are already taking classes there what they like and don't like, so it can tailor the program.

■ U of L and the University of Kentucky are mulling a joint "executive MBA," an intensive, weekends-only program aimed at corporate executives. That notion isn't expected to come off the drawing board for another year or so but is "probable," said Taylor.

■ St. Louis-based Webster University's branch in Jeffersonville, Ind. — which offers only graduate business degrees — saw enrollment jump by a fifth this fall, to 230 part-time students.

■ And Indiana University Southeast in New Albany, Ind., is pushing Indiana education authorities to let it establish an MBA program. "A third of the population in the metro area lives north of the (Ohio) river, and no public institution offers a master's in business administration," said Jerry Wheat, chairman of the division of business and economics at IUS.

Still, the main contest in this region appears to be between Bellarmine and U of L. With Kentucky's two largest MBA programs, they account for half of the MBA students in the state.

The enrollment at U of L grew to 328 this fall — a 10 percent increase. The figure was that low only because the school wants to keep the program's size manageable: Applications were up 30 percent this fall, Taylor said, and the school had to turn dozens away and ask them to sign up next semester instead.

At Bellarmine, in contrast, the total of 342 graduate students is the business school's lowest number since 1980. Until this fall, the numbers — except for a slight dip in 1982 — had been climbing steadily.

And the 76 new students represented the smallest number in seven years. Last year the figure was 87, a number typical of the past several years.

Bellarmino's new business school dean, Richard Feltner, disputes any suggestions that his graduate business program is suffering a serious decline in interest. Last fall's high enrollment was something of a fluke, he said, and this fall's is closer to normal.

To help keep enrollment up, Bellarmine would like to expand efforts to take the classroom to businesses, as it does now with classes at Philip Morris Inc.

That's partly why the business school is backing away from its previous plans to seek national accreditation. Feltner, who took over as dean June 1, said accreditation requirements could mean keeping more teachers on campus, thus making it more difficult to offer off-campus courses.

Not gaining accreditation could put the school at a competitive disadvantage with U of L, which is seeking that distinction from the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. The national accrediting organization is to announce its decision next April.

U of L's Taylor thinks accreditation will enhance the school's image, both locally and beyond the immediate area.

But Feltner doesn't see the lack of accreditation as a disadvantage for Bellarmine. "We feel we offer a program that is the equal of an accredited program," he said. Of potential applicants' reaction, Feltner said: "I don't think they'll care, frankly."

As proof that his school is still

held in high esteem, Feltner noted that corporations continue to pay the tuition of a majority of Bellarmine students, who take advantage of their companies' tuition-reimbursement programs. And that's true even though Bellarmine's tuition, at \$495 a course, is more than twice as much as U of L's \$238.50.

"That's a good sign to us," said Feltner. "We still have the kind of program they want to send their employees to."

Large local businesses that underwrite their employees' continuing education — such as General Electric Co., Kentucky Fried Chicken Corp., Brown-Forman Corp. and Philip Morris Inc. — couldn't say

whether the number of employees pursuing graduate business degrees is up or down.

Nationally, there have been plenty of predictions that the rapid growth in both the number of graduate business programs and the number of students will soon fall off dramatically. Reasons often cited are corporate disenchantment with the MBA degree and the continually shrinking number of college-age people.

But so far, there has been no sign of any slackening. The number of MBA degrees awarded in the nation this academic year is expected to be

about 70,000, yet another record and more than double the number 14 years ago. The number of schools offering MBA degrees has nearly doubled in that span, to 650 today. And the number of students enrolled in MBA programs, an estimated 200,000, is also a record.

In Kentucky, however, the story is different, although business school deans aren't sure why.

The number of students has dipped since 1982, according to figures gathered by the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. This fall, there are some 1,300 graduate business students — mostly MBAs — compared to nearly 1,500 in 1982.

Despite his school's obvious success at attracting applicants of late, U of L's Taylor figures the degree is bound to become less popular, and he doesn't want U of L to be one of the business schools to lose students and prestige. He said that's why he's "pitching quality" instead of aiming for higher enrollments.

"I think that, nationally, the glitter is off the MBA as a stepping stone to higher pay and job promotions," he said. "The expectation that when you graduate with an MBA something wonderful is going to happen to you just isn't panning out."

"I would have to agree with him," said Linda LeBlanc, manager of

training and development at Brown-Forman Corp. "Five years ago, companies were willing to pay just about anything to get an MBA."

Now, however, she said many MBAs have shown themselves to be well educated, but have trouble at first dealing with real people instead of computer-driven simulations. The degree is still highly regarded, said LeBlanc, but not valued so indiscriminately as it once was.

John Felock, who is in charge of Webster's Jeffersonville campus, seems to share that view — even though Webster began an MBA program last year with 20 students and now has five times that number.

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Felock thinks other business degrees, such as those that stress managing people, may soon be more in demand than MBAs. His school also happens to promote those degrees. "It seems a lot of people who are numbers crunchers lack the people skills," he said.

Bellarmino's Feltner, however, believes the local market for MBAs will stay relatively strong for a number of years.

"A lot of people who come into an MBA program do it at a career-changing point," he said, and with the continuing loss of jobs in manufacturing industries in this region, "there's a lot of career-changing in Louisville."

Campuses hampering freedom of speech

HL 11-23-86

By Richard Higgins
Boston Globe

Academic freedom on the nation's campuses is under fire this fall, facing its most serious test since the Vietnam War.

Although the situation is healthier than it was when protests shut classrooms in the late 1960s and early 1970s, prominent educators and university presidents warned as the semester began that new threats loom on several fronts.

Among them are government constraints on the free flow of information, a decline in respect for free speech on campus by political activist groups, the monitoring of what is being taught by watchdog groups and a trend toward more secrecy in research financed by government and industry.

Educators interviewed were most concerned by the decline in respect for free speech on campuses.

At New England colleges within the past year, forums on South Africa, the Middle East, U.S. defense policy and other issues were hampered or cut short by demonstrators who blocked the airing of opposing views.

Other incidents that sparked debate over the limits of free speech have involved a Yale University student, initially disciplined for spreading anti-homosexual messages, and a Boston University student, evicted from his dormitory after draping an anti-

apartheid banner out his window in violation of university rules. The case of the Yale student is under review, and the Boston University case is in litigation.

"I see signs of a fairly sharp erosion, in both society in general and in the judiciary, of attitudes toward free speech," said Benno C. Schmidt, Yale University's new president. "There seems to be a retreat from First Amendment values. . . . The Reagan administration apparently believes, especially in the inchoate and accordionlike area of national security, that secrecy ought to prevail over public debate and discussion."

This matters to campuses, Schmidt said, because "academic freedom won't survive if institutions of higher learning are islands of tolerance in a society that is timid and skittish in its support of intellectual freedom."

John Shattuck, vice president for government, community and public affairs at Harvard, said concern is growing over the trend toward increasing government classification of academic research and the use of alien control laws to block some foreign scholars from academic conferences.

Shattuck characterized the Reagan administration's government information policy as "keep less and publish less." He also said he was concerned by a trend toward applied, rather than basic, scientific research.

A report earlier this year by Harvard's Center for Health Policy and Management provided evidence of that trend, as well as faculty concerns that industry support of biotechnology research was leading to greater secrecy and influencing some scientists' choice of research topics.

Most of the educators interviewed said they were concerned most by the decline in respect for free speech on campuses.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Hortensia Bussi de Allende, wife of the slain Chilean leader, have been among public figures recently shouted down or heckled at campuses from Berkeley to Cambridge.

The most dramatic — and violent — expression of that erosion came last winter in Hanover, N.H., when students affiliated with a conservative newspaper sledgehammered anti-apartheid "shanties" erected on the Dartmouth College campus green.

However, the challenges to free speech have come from groups of all political stripes.

In an incident in Boston earlier this month, a Salvadoran supporter of President Napoleon Duarte was prevented from airing his views at a Boston University forum by "left-wing" students, according to John R. Silber, Boston University's president.

Also earlier this month, a rally by conservative students at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in support of Eugene Hasenfus, the American shot down in Nicaragua, was interrupted by heckling.

One of the counter-protesters defended the heckling. "Many of us are doing this because we don't have access to the media," said Jackie Humphreys, 24, of Belchertown, Mass.

What students should have access to, said Howard Swearer, president of Brown University, is the tradition of free and open inquiry and debate that lies at the heart of the educational mission.

"There has been some concern here about government restraints on academic freedom, but I really haven't seen a decline as yet," said Swearer.

"There is a real problem, however, in the single-issue mania of the right or of the left, whether it be on the subject of abortion, South Africa or Central America, who believe there is nothing more important than their point of view."

Swearer said Brown disciplined students who blocked Central Intelligence Agency recruiters from presenting their view on campus two years ago.

"This is where administrators and thoughtful faculty have to step in and say there is a higher principle involved: free and open debate of views of all sides," he said.

Derek Bok, Harvard's president, said: "There are still scattered incidents in which extremists try to inhibit those with whom they disagree by heckling and other forms of intimidation."

For Bok, the most embarrassing example of that came in 1983, when Defense Secretary Weinberger "was heckled and interrupted in Sanders Theatre and could finish his speech only with difficulty."

Other incidents at Harvard that year included the alternate "booing and cheering" of a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a forum sponsored by the Black Law Student Association, as well as the refusal of the forum's moderator to recognize Jewish law students who wished to question the PLO representative. This incident prompted Bok to write an open letter to the Harvard community outlining and endorsing the basic principle of free and open discussion of ideas.

(CONT.)

However, Bok said last week that he sees a new threat to academic freedom coming from within the university: the growing tendency of science researchers to turn to government and corporate sponsors to finance their research.

"It's a threat of a different sort," Bok said. "Scientists who have financial interests in private companies may not wish to speak freely about scientific work they want to keep secret to preserve its commercial value."

"Professors who consult with the government may be tempted to avoid frank criticism of a government policy to avoid jeopardizing opportunities to work for Washington in the future."

The question of whether scholars jeopardize their objectivity by consulting for the government or business arose at Harvard when biotechnology

corporations rushed to finance scientific research in the early 1980s, and again last year when it was disclosed that a Harvard professor accepted CIA funds for a conference on the Mideast without forewarning the participants.

"Many professors are encumbered... by all the opportunities that come to them so readily in a society hungry for expert knowledge," Bok said during Harvard's 350th anniversary. Increasingly, he noted, they rely on such opportunities for "excitement, variety, interest, status and income."

"In a world where scholars have to rely so much on external sources

for recognition and support, loyalties are... divided between the university, the profession and the agencies that supply them much-needed funds," he said.

The danger, Bok said, is that "we could find ourselves harboring more and more professors who try to combine the freedom and security of a tenured academic post with the income and visibility traditionally reserved for people who take much greater risks and work at much less elevated tasks."

Schmidt of Yale said he was concerned by the "increasing pressure in public schools to exclude 'unpalatable' books."

Director of UK's tobacco institute takes different approach to research

44-11-24-86
By Mike Embry

Associated Press

A University of Kentucky researcher who figures most people know the risks of smoking is taking a different approach to studying tobacco and the estimated 66 million Americans who use it.

"There's no indication to me that we will have a smoke-free society before 2000. So people will continue to use tobacco products. People are aware of the health risks," said Layten Davis, director of the college's Tobacco and Health Research Institute.

His institute, he said, tried "to understand the basic mechanisms that lead to the decision" to use tobacco.

"As far as I know, it's the only place in the world reducing the risks

other than through cessation," Davis said.

The institute started in 1970 to coordinate and provide technical support to scientists investigating tobacco use and health.

Over the last five years, it has studied pulmonary and cardiovascular research, effects of smoke on the non-smoker, relationships of smoking to behavior and genetic engineering.

"Our first goal is reducing the risks," Davis said. "The second is to determine those people in the high-risk category. For example, we know that all people that smoke don't develop lung cancer. We want to find those in high-risk categories and advise them."

The research is taking place in a state where burley tobacco is the

leading cash crop.

The institute gets its money from a tax of one-half cent on every pack of cigarettes sold in Kentucky. Its budget for this fiscal year is \$3.1 million.

"When public awareness started in the mid-1960s and the impact of the first surgeon general's report was evaluated, it was decided that something needed to be done about the problem," Davis said. "Those involved need to be commended because this was the first tobacco state" involved in research.

The 14-member Kentucky Tobacco Research Board, which includes industry leaders, farmers and government, medical and academic representatives, approves research projects and financial plans.

Davis said the tobacco industry did not influence the research.

Raceland-Worthington schools tops in state, McDonald proclaims

TDI 11-22-81

By LESLIE H. KNIGHT
Independent News Writer

RACELAND — Citing the district's strong showing in a recent statewide awards program, state Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald proclaimed Raceland-Worthington schools "number one in Kentucky" during a visit Friday to Raceland High School.

Each of the three schools in the district, Campbell Elementary, Worthington Elementary and Raceland High School, earned Flags of Excellence and Flags of Progress. The awards came as part of a program, in its third year, that recognizes excellence in attendance and test scores.

Three other school systems won one or the other of the awards for each of their schools, Mrs. Mc-

Donald said, but Raceland-Worthington was the only district in the state to have all of its schools win both flags.

Flags of Excellence are awarded to schools with attendance rates of at least 95 percent, a dropout rate of five percent or less, high achievement test scores and no accreditation deficiencies. The Flag of Progress goes to schools that have improved significantly in those areas from the year before.

Attendance in the three Raceland-Worthington schools averaged better than 96 percent last year. More than 80 percent of the district's students scored better than average on the Kentucky Essential Skills Test.

A total of 288 Kentucky schools received flags at ceremonies in Lexington last week. But since only

ALICE McDONALD
Raceland-Worthington tops

four representatives from the Raceland-Worthington district were able to attend the ceremony, Mrs. McDonald was invited to speak at an assembly at the school.

"This assembly is called a celebration of excellence," said Raceland-Worthington Superintendent Fred Madden. "We were able to

Turn to RACELAND, Page 8

Raceland-Worthington

Continued from Page 1

achieve so much because of the type of parents, teachers and students we have here, and we wanted them to be included when the awards came out."

Mrs. McDonald addressed an audience of parents, teachers, business and community leaders and the 850 students in the school district.

Raceland schools improved by five percent in each of the areas used as criteria for the award, an achievement Mrs. McDonald called "phenomenal." She credited much of the success to the leadership provided by school officials, PTA members, local business leaders and the students themselves.

"I hope I set the tone for leadership in Kentucky education, but I know that before I came here, many students may not have known my name," Mrs. McDonald said. "Teachers, administrators, students, bus drivers, cafeteria workers, school secretaries, people in the community — these are the ones who provide leadership and work for excellence every day."

Strategies for improving attendance in the Raceland-Worthington district ranged from notification of parents whenever a student missed school to students encouraging their peers to keep absences to a minimum.

Individual teachers used different tactics, such as posting the names

of students with perfect attendance, Madden said, and achievement testing dates were announced in advance so that attendance would be high and parents could see that their children got plenty of rest on the nights prior to testing.

"The Flag of Excellence program is helping to show people in this area the importance of a good education," Madden said. "We want more people to stay in school and work to learn as much as possible. Also, people are interested in GED programs for those who didn't stay in school."

Mrs. McDonald said she feels the acclaim given to schools that excel spurs school districts across the state to greater efforts.

Campbellsville

Jeff Locke is the new assistant director of admissions at Campbellsville College, W.R. Davenport, president of the college, said.

Locke will be primarily covering the western section of the state and will also be responsible for recruitment in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Cumberland

Three students from Lexington are serving in the Cumberland College 1986-87 Student Government Association. The primary purpose of the association is to act as liaison between students and the college administration. Additionally, it sponsors activities open to the entire student body to make campus life more enjoyable.

The members are Shawn Deweese, Guy Franklin and Greg Slade.

Georgetown

Martha Simpson has been named the director of planned giving at Georgetown College. Simpson will be assigned to the college's development staff and will be working for J. Richard Carlton, vice president of development.

She has worked in the college's Office of Financial Aid for 14 years and served as assistant director of the office in her last year.

The George Matt Asher Science Center planetarium will feature eight showings of "The Star of Christmas" on Dec. 1, 8, 15 and 22 with lectures at 7 and 8 p.m.

The planetarium shows are conducted by David Duszynski, astronomer from the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History.

Reservations can be made by calling (502) 863-8146. Tickets are \$2.

The Kentucky Baptist Pastors Fellowship will have its second session at 9 a.m. Dec. 2 in the Gheens Board Room of Giddings Hall.

James L. Sullivan, president of the Baptist Sunday School Board will conduct the seminar on "The Pastor as a Preaching Theologian."

Kentucky Christian

Kentucky Christian College has been approved for participation in the Kentucky tuition grant and the state-student incentive grant programs, both sponsored by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

The opportunity for tuition assistance will enable more residents to attend the college, located in Grayson. The assistance is based on need.

Kentucky State

Former U.S. Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, who has headed two national commissions that have investigated the condition of American education, is the scheduled speaker for Kentucky State University's Centennial Closing Convocation on Dec. 12.

Bell is expected to talk about excellence in education at the 7:30 p.m. convocation in the Bradford Hall Auditorium. The event is to be the last in a series

of special activities this year marking the college's 100th birthday.

Morehead

Three Morehead State University students received top honors at the state college music auditions held on Morehead's campus during the Kentucky Music Teachers Association State Convention last month.

The students are Chip Lewis, Louanna Fillmore and Dianne Martin.

They will represent Kentucky in the collegiate competition at the Music Teachers National Association Southern Divisional Conference Jan. 16-18 in Louisville.

Murray

Murray State University has received a supplemental award of \$5,693 for the college work-study program for 1986-87.

The award, presented by the U.S. Department of Education, was made because of Murray State's participation in the National Adult Literacy Initiative, according to Joyce Gordon, coordinator of student employment in the financial aid office at Murray.

Murray State was one of 60 institutions nationwide to receive a supplemental award.

Vish Talwalkar of Lexington was selected as Mr. Murray State University recently.

Talwalkar is a Presidential Scholar and member of the Murray State football team. He is also a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha social fraternity and the Pre-Med Club.

Northern

Northern Kentucky University plans to establish an environmental education and research center on 1,000 acres of land being donated to the state by a Kenton County industrialist.

David Shor, the chairman of Duro Bag Manufacturing Co., is donating the land near Taylor Mill, 10 miles from the university's Highland Heights campus.

NKU President Leon Boothe outlined details of the university's proposal to the board of regents on Wednesday.

University officials say the property offers opportunities for study in biology, ecology and geology.

Jack Steinman, president of Deluxe Engraving and Electrotape Co., is the 1986 recipient of the Northern Kentucky University Distinguished Public Service Award.

The award, presented last week, is given annually to a person who has clearly provided exceptional service to NKU.

St. Catharine

St. Catharine College will have an Agriculture Career Evening from 7 to 8:30 p.m. Dec. 2 in Lourdes Hall.

Fred Wiche, WHAS radio farm director, will give the opening address, and eight specialists will be available to discuss careers.

The areas to be discussed are agricultural engineering, education, finance, food, government, horticulture, management and marketing.

UK

The Association of American Geographers, southeastern division, begins its three-day meeting today at the Campbell House Inn. A special session on aging will be held during the meeting, and three studies by four UK geographers will be presented. UK is playing host to the convention, which will also cover such topics as transportation and climatology. The registration fee is \$19.

WLEX-TV weatherman Brian Collins will discuss the television industry, focusing on local news, at 4 p.m. Nov. 25 in Room 230 of the University of Kentucky Student Center addition.

Michael A. Baer, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Kentucky, has been elected president-elect of the Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences for 1986-87. He will serve as president in 1987-88.

The Council of Colleges of Arts and Sciences is a national association of state-supported universities whose purpose is to sustain the arts and sciences as a leading influence in American higher education.

John D. Rugh, professor of oral surgery at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, will speak on the clinical implications of recent research results of nocturnal bruxism (teeth grinding) at 12:10 p.m. Monday in Room 363 of the University of Kentucky Medical Center.

A noted microbiologist, Roy Curtiss III of Washington University in St. Louis, who is developing a vaccine against the bacteria that causes tooth decay, will discuss biotechnology and how it can be helpful at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Worsham Theater of the Student Center addition.

Historian James C. Klotter will discuss the history of the Breckinridge family during the Civil War decade at 4 p.m. Dec. 2 in Room 230 of the Student Center addition. Klotter wrote an extensive history of the Breckinridge family that was recently published by the University Press of Kentucky.

Fourteen Kentuckians have been named to the UK Development Council, an organization of volunteers who help in the university's fund-raising efforts.

From Lexington are Thomas L. Adams, managing partner of Ernst and Whinney; Joseph P. Kennedy, president of Kennedy Book Store; James S. Mahan III, president and chief executive officer of Bank One; Robert L. Pollard, senior vice president of J.J.B. Hilliard-W.L. Lyons Inc.; Robert E. Showalter, president of Commerce National Bank; and A. Ronald Turner, president of The Turner Group.

The other council members chosen are James H. Thornton of Georgetown, president of Thornton Oil Co. and owner of Summerwind Farm; Linden McLellan of Louisville, senior vice president of facility management of Humana Inc.; Donald B. Towles of Louisville, vice president and director of public affairs for The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times;

Robert P. Meriwether of Paducah, a neurosurgeon; James L. Rose of London, president of Interstate Coal Co.; two Ashland Oil Co. executives, James G. Stephenson and H. Mac Zachem; and Russell V. Skinner of Mount Sterling, a veterinarian.

— Compiled by Crystal E. Wilkinoon

Coaches 'a great value'

ES 11-22-86

In this highly competitive free-enterprise society of ours, how possibly could the University of Louisville, or any other organization seeking to be the best it can be, be criticized for doing its utmost to acquire the most qualified leadership for any of the programs it deems important. At U of L, not only have we attempted to retain the services of one of America's premier basketball coaches, but we went to the competitive marketplace to attract one of our country's outstanding football coaches. Whether it is on the sidelines or in the laboratories of our engineering school, we should do our very best to attract the outstanding people in the country.

The University of Louisville is not using tax dollars — as you implied in your Sept. 29 editorial, "How much for sports?" — to pay the salaries of Athletic Association employees. Our Athletic Association sponsors 17 sports and is totally self-sufficient (funded profitably from private dollars). Prior to 1980, the Athletic Department operated on a deficit basis. Since that time, basketball has continued to generate a substantial profit and football income has made a dramatic turnaround.

Howard Schnellenberger, in his first year, helped generate the sale of over 9,000 new season tickets to our 13,000-plus season ticket base. This alone increased income from football revenues by almost \$500,000. When you add to that the increase in donations from new and existing priority accounts in football, an additional half million is added on the income side.

Last year our Athletic Association generated over \$2 million in net profits, with over \$800,000 of that coming from our basketball team's Final Four appearance. These profits enabled us to address future facility needs, as well as develop a long-range facilities plan. New athletic facilities will be available for classes and free-time use by our students, faculty and staff, and will therefore enhance the overall quality of life at the University of Louisville.

The Athletic Association appropriated \$30,000 of its profits from 1985-86 to underwrite a book allowance to Trustee scholars. In addition, there are literally hundreds of community functions throughout Kentucky and Indiana that our coaches, athletic administrators, and student-athletes participate in that help enhance the quality of life of this community.

I seriously doubt that the salaries and fringe benefits of our two U of L coaches, recognized by their peers as being among the very best in the coaching profession, were enough, as you say, "to make local fans burn with embarrassment." Quite the contrary may be true, with local fans possibly very proud of the fact that U of L has two outstanding leaders who mean so much to our university and this community. They have represented the university with class and presented positive national images for Kentucky, the City of Louisville, and the University of Louisville. We're very proud to have them as our coaches and consider our financial commitment to be both reasonable and well-earned.

Denny Crum and Howard Schnellenberger help make our Athletic Department profitable, which allows us to address the physical plant needs mentioned in your editorial. We are one of very few schools (perhaps the only one) that does not have student fee and/or general fund (tax support) monies available from the university to subsidize athletics. It would certainly make administration easier to be free of raising private donations and generating income from tickets, television, radio, merchandising, etc., to fund our 17 sports programs.

We pay our two coaches well and that has proven to be a good decision. When one considers the options, there is no question about it! These are outstanding leaders. They've been a great value to us all.

WILLIAM C. OLSEN
Director of Athletics
University of Louisville
Louisville 40292

Shawnee State

president retiring

TD 11-23-86

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — Shawnee State University President Frank Taylor, expected to remain at his post into 1988, instead announced this week he will step down June 30, 1987.

Taylor said he thought it best to "pass the reins" a year early.

Provost Robert Ewigleben will succeed Taylor as president.

Taylor said he thought it would have "put a strain on him (Ewigleben) and the university" if he were to stay in the second spot for two years.

"Instead I think it's time for me to step aside to allow Bob to captain the ship."

The school's board of directors voted Monday to accept Taylor's retirement and agreed that he will be named president emeritus after completing his presidency. Taylor will also stay on for a year as a consultant on land acquisition and construction.

Shawnee State is in the midst of an ambitious expansion in preparation for going to four-year status in 1988.

Taylor, a graduate of Wilmington College and Marshall University, has been a public school teacher, principal and superintendent in Scioto County. In 1968 he was named the first superintendent of the Scioto County Joint Vocational School and then president of Scioto Technical College at the onset of that school.

When Shawnee State Community College was instituted in 1955, he became vice president and was named president five years later.

Ewigleben is a former president of Ferris State College.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

Kentuckians Cox, King among finalists to lead higher-education council

By RICHARD WILSON

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Two Kentucky officials are among the finalists to become executive director of the state Council on Higher Education.

They are acting Executive Director Gary Cox and James O. King, administrative vice president at the University of Kentucky, according to sources close to the search.

Twelve out-of-state educators were on the list of 14 educators who made the first cut of applicants and nominees last month.

The council hired Fleming & Associates, a Louisville search firm, to help it find a successor to Harry M. Snyder Jr., who resigned earlier this year to become resident vice president of CSX Transportation's Kentucky operations.

The Kentucky council's executive committee will meet Sunday in Frankfort to consider the search firm's recommendations.

Council Chairman Burns Mercer of Brandenburg said he expects a new executive director to be named by Jan. 1. He has declined to name any of the contenders.

After last month's cut, the council's executive committee directed the search firm to interview the 14 finalists and recommend four to six for further consideration.

Since that time, however, two of the non-Kentucky contenders have withdrawn: Kerry Romelsberg, head of Alaska's higher-education coordinating agency, and James Mingle, executive secretary of the Colorado State Higher Education Executive Office in Denver.

Two of the remaining 10 out-of-state candidates have Kentucky ties. They are Dr.

William Webb, an executive with the Texas college and university system's coordinating board since 1973, and Thomas Meredith, executive assistant to the chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

Webb was associate executive director of the Kentucky council before leaving for Texas in 1973. Meredith, a former official with Mississippi's governing board for higher education, is an Owensboro native.

Cox has been a top official with the Kentucky council for several years. He is a former professor at Morehead State University and dean of the School of Public Affairs at Kentucky State University.

King, a veteran state government and UK official, was secretary of finance in the administration of former Gov. Wendell Ford.

He went to Washington with Ford when the Owensboro Democrat was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974 and returned to Kentucky in 1980 to become secretary of then-Gov. John Y. Brown Jr.'s Cabinet.

King's candidacy for the council post has reportedly been aided by some former Ford aides.

King was also an aide to former Louisville Mayor Harvey Sloane and a key figure in Sloane's unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1983.

Some of King's supporters privately contend that King's political and budgetary experience give him an edge over many other contenders for the council post.

But Cox, who was a liaison to the legislature for Gov. Martha Layne Collins during the 1984 legislative session, also knows many current lawmakers well and is familiar with the agency's activities.

Panel to suggest candidates for college boards urged

HL 11-25-86
By Tom McCord

Herald-Leader Education writer

FRANKFORT — An education reform group yesterday endorsed creation of a special committee to recommend candidates for university governing boards to the governor.

The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence said in a statement to Gov. Martha Layne Collins that the panel's goal would be to find candidates "capable of taking a broad view of Kentucky's needs over narrow interests."

The screening committee would suggest to the governor three names for each vacancy among the nearly 80 appointive regent and trustee seats.

The panel would be composed of five to seven members appointed by the governor. It also would recommend appointments to the 18-member state Council on Higher Education.

Traditionally, university board posts have been considered plums for people who give a lot of money to a governor's election campaign.

"I think it's fair to say as a student of higher education in this state that there have been some appointments (to university boards) that were better than others," said Prichard committee member Wade Mountz of Louisville.

Mountz praised Collins' appointments earlier this year of seven new Morehead State University regents, including former Govs. Louie B. Nunn and Edward T. Breathitt.

Robert Warren of Lexington, another member of the Prichard group, said at a news conference that the screening committee would be similar to a nine-member panel of Kentuckians appointed to recommend candidates for federal judgeships.

"I think the heart of what we're recommending is that the process be deliberative — open to scrutiny," Warren said.

There are no qualifications for appointment, except that each of the eight university boards must be evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Yesterday's suggestion says board members should have a broad view of Kentucky's higher education needs and should "be provided with a systematic orientation program that stresses the obligations of board membership."

Collins, in a statement, said the Prichard suggestion was "an interesting idea," adding that "the bottom line is to get the most qualified people to serve as trustees and regents." The statement did not say what action, if any, Collins would take.

The Prichard Committee statement said that the legislature should establish the screening committee, but that until then it could be set up by executive order from the governor.

The suggestion comes six months after a Franklin Circuit Court judge ruled terms longer than four years for university board members unconstitutional. That left in limbo the status of dozens of board members in the fifth or sixth year of their terms.

Higher-education officials reacted cautiously to the proposal yesterday.

Michael N. Harreld of Louisville, a council member and former regent at Western Kentucky and Murray State universities, said, "I don't think it's a terribly bad idea — if a governor would honestly appoint people (to the screening panel) who are well qualified to make recommendations."

Tom Harper of Richmond, an Eastern Kentucky University regent, said, "The intent of it doesn't sound bad ... but I'm not sure how receptive the governor is going to be."

University of Kentucky President Otis A. Singletary noted that three members of his 20-member board were graduates chosen by UK's alumni only after being screened by an alumni association committee.

"I think it's a proposal interesting enough to warrant further attention. Nobody can be against a proposal that would enable us to get more knowledgeable, capable people on these boards," Singletary said.

Prichard group urges screening panel to help pick university board members

By IDRIS ABDUL-GHANI

Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A special panel should be created to screen and nominate candidates for appointment to university boards and the Council on Higher Education, a citizens' education group said yesterday.

"A university's success depends in large measure on the competence of its regents or trustees," leaders of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence said in a prepared statement.

However, "Kentucky has no established qualifications for members of university and state governing and coordinating boards and no guidelines" for appointments, the statement said.

The committee's recommendation would replace the current procedure, under which governors unilaterally appoint members of university governing boards, with "a thoughtful and deliberate selection process," Prichard Committee Chairman Wade Mountz said at a news conference.

The committee has given copies of its recommendation to Gov. Martha Layne Collins' office and to all of the potential candidates for governor. Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee, said the group had not discussed the recommendations with Collins before releasing them.

Barbara Hadley-Smith, a spokeswoman for the governor, said Collins believes the committee's suggestion is an "interesting

idea," but has no immediate plan to set up such a panel.

Seats on university boards have long been among the most prized rewards that governors can bestow upon their political supporters. In addition to status, university board members get the chance to rub elbows with the state's intelligentsia and receive free football and basketball tickets.

The Courier-Journal reported last December that 12 of the 29 university regents appointed by Collins at the time had contributed nearly \$22,000 to her 1983 campaign or to the Democratic slate that year, either personally or through their spouses.

Prichard Committee members said their recommendation is not intended as a criticism of Collins' or any other governor's appointments.

But Mountz said, "There are some appointments that have been better than others."

The committee noted in its statement that Kentucky has taken "important steps" toward excellence in higher education in the past five years.

Among the steps cited in the statement are the introduction of admission standards, a required pre-college curriculum for secondary students, scholarships for talented students and centers of excellence and endowed chairs.

However, the statement said, while "Kentucky has made strides, other states have made leaps forward." Changing the way university board members are appointed would be one reform that would go a long way toward further improving higher education, members said.

The proposed panel would have five to seven members appointed to staggered terms by the governor, according to an outline distributed by the committee.

"The panel's membership should be representative of the Kentucky population and selected without regard to geography, party affiliation, institutional loyalties or other restrictive conditions," the committee said.

Its members should have a broad understanding of the role of higher education in the state, the committee said. They also should be able to look at the educational needs of the state rather than the interests of any one university.

The panel could initially be created by executive order, but should eventually be ratified by the General Assembly, Mountz said.

Under the plan, the panel would talk with the public, university presidents, faculty, students and alumni to find the best people to fill openings on university boards as well as on the Council on Higher Education.

The panel would be required to assess the strengths of individual boards and determine their needs in terms of expertise, diversity and commitment to education.

The panel would then submit at least three names to the governor for appointment.

Mountz said the committee does not believe that the panel should set specific criteria for board membership, such as advanced degrees. The most important thing needed for board membership, he said, is "the commitment to the serious public trust that board or council membership requires."

The amount of an individual's "contributions to a campaign should

have nothing to do with board appointments," he said.

The proposed panel would also be charged with developing a program to acquaint new board members with their university's strengths, weaknesses and plans.

Robert Warren, a Lexington businessman who is chairman of the Prichard Committee's higher-education subcommittee, conceded that governors have sometimes used appointments to university boards to reward political supporters.

The proposal should be welcomed, however, because it would ease the political heat governors get from supporters who don't receive appointments," he said.

"For every one you make happy, you make a dozen unhappy," he said.

Collins' board appointment have been the subject of considerable speculation because of a recent court ruling that declared six-year terms for university board members unconstitutional. More than 30 board members are in their fifth or sixth year and could be replaced by Collins.

Mountz denied, however, that the committee planned its announcement to influence any appointments Collins might make. He also noted that the Prichard Committee has opposed the wholesale reshuffling of university boards.

Added Warren: "We're looking at the long term here and not any specific situation that may or may not be ripe."

The committee's suggestion drew mixed reaction in higher-education circles yesterday.

Western Kentucky University President Kern Alexander said the idea is worthy of debate. He expressed skepticism, however, about any plan that would limit the pool of applicants from which the governor could choose.

University of Kentucky President Otis Singletary said that while he was not acquainted with the details, the idea is "worth exploring."

"Nobody could really be opposed to the basic idea of looking for ways to make sure that you get knowledgeable, thoughtful, able people on these boards," he said.

The committee's suggestion of orientation for new appointees, he said, would help them "hit the ground running."

University of Louisville President Donald C. Swain and trustee Chairman George E. Fischer — an appointee of former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. — said they like the idea.

While Swain said he didn't want to discuss "the mechanics," he said he favors any process that tries to discourage political cronyism and to find capable and concerned people.

Swain said, however, that he doubts politics can be removed from the selection of trustees in Kentucky, where "politics is not a pejorative term."

Fischer said the committee's general notion "sounds positive to me."

What level of quality do we want in education?

HL 11-25-86
Congratulations on a good editorial about education — the one entitled "Education, not more degrees," on Nov. 12. As you rightly point out, there is a lot more to education than "doubling" the number of college degrees.

But your editorial only brings the reader to the brink of the type of education that is really needed. And for all the rhetoric, there is still a large void when it comes to discussions of the type, content and quality of educational curricula, beginning at kindergarten and ending with a college doctorate.

It seems to me that leadership is needed. So far, neither teachers, administrators, past and present U.S. secretaries of education nor anyone else has taken the lead to improve the quality of education, particularly in terms of what is taught.

Perhaps educators think the educational system is good enough, as long as a lot of money is pumped into it. However, the conclusion that educational quality is directly proportional to the amount of money spent defies logic.

Where is educational leadership? Kentucky has a Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence that made many recommendations. How many of them have been implemented? How do such recommendations translate into better student achievement and better program quality when there is, to my knowledge, no statewide standard for public instruction?

Where is the leadership at the national level? Neither Terrell Bell nor William Bennett has exhibited much leadership in their respective terms in office, although they continually expostulated upon the issue of "quality." Unfortunately, they never defined that term. What is the quality education we seek? Where is the substance? Is the question of education and what can be taught to be left only to the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court? Where are the substantive answers? Where is the leadership?

FREDERICK A. ECKHART

Frankfort

NKU gets 1,000-acre gift, plans research center

HL 11-21-86
HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. (AP) —

Northern Kentucky University plans to establish an environmental education and research center on 1,000 acres of land being donated by a Kenton County industrialist.

David Shor, chairman of Duro Paper Bag Manufacturing Co., is donating the land near Taylor Mill, 10 miles from the university's Highland Heights campus.

IU protesters to dismantle anti-apartheid shantytown

CS 11-25-86

Associated Press

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University students protesting South Africa's apartheid system say they plan to dismantle a symbolic shantytown next Monday.

"We've reached the point where we don't need people staying there and it might not even be desirable," junior Steve Bouton said.

The students have considered dismantling the plywood shacks for six months, said Kevin Coughlin, another third-year student.

"We feel Shantytown right now is ineffective," Coughlin said. "We don't actually have the manpower or the willpower to stay there through the winter."

The protesters will be more effective by moving inside, he said, perhaps to an office in Bryan Hall or a human-rights awareness center they want to establish on campus.

The center would be called the "Inhumanities Library," the students said.

One of the shacks will be left as a symbol of the seven-month protest, the students said last week.

The shacks were erected to protest the university's financial holdings in companies that do business in South Africa.

IU Vice President Kenneth Gros Louis said he would not support the protesters' request for office space in Bryan Hall because the university already has designated the building as office space for other student organizations.

However, Gros Louis said, "I think the individuals who have been involved in Shantytown handled their protest extremely well in the face of some difficult harassment. I'm sure the individuals involved will broadly continue to keep the community focused on the situation in South Africa. It would only be sad if they changed their minds."

State population up slightly; Lexington leads gain by cities

CS 11-31-86
By GEORGE GRAVES

Staff Writer

The most recent U.S. Census estimates show that Kentucky grew by only 5,585 people — just two-tenths of 1 percent — during the year that ended June 30, 1985.

Slightly more than half of that growth was in metropolitan areas, which for several years had been losing ground to rural and semirural areas.

The big winner was the Lexington area, which grew by nearly 1 percent, or 2,858 people, and accounted for much of the state's urban growth. Other urban areas that added population were Northern Kentucky and the Kentucky suburbs of Evansville, Ind.

One metropolitan area that didn't gain was Louisville. For what is believed to be the first time, the metropolitan area, which includes Jefferson, Oldham, Bullitt and Shelby counties, lost more residents than it gained.

"The peripheral counties didn't grow enough to make up for the (usual) loss in Jefferson," said Michael Price, director of population studies for the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Center. He

noted that the net loss was a mere 266 people, however, and that one year's estimates would not necessarily establish a trend.

Bullitt, in fact, remained one of the fastest-growing counties. Its population in the period increased 2.3 percent, or an estimated 1,023 residents. Oldham was up 1.5 percent, or 429 residents, and Shelby three-tenths of 1 percent, or 75 residents.

Other, more rapidly growing counties include Simpson (up 2.6 percent, or 380 residents), Hart (2.5 percent, or 393 residents), Boone (2.4 percent, or 1,201 residents) and Spencer (2.1 percent, or 127 residents).

The counties that lost the largest percentage of population were Robertson (down 3 percent, or 70 residents), Calloway (2.7 percent, or 802 residents) and Carlisle (2.1 percent, or 108 people).

"If there's a new growth region emerging in this state it's southeastern Kentucky," said Price.

The biggest urban losers were the Ashland and Hopkinsville areas. The Ashland area was down 574 persons or five-tenths of 1 percent, and the Hopkinsville area was down 718 people, or 1.1 percent.

Kentucky jobless rate dips to 6.9%

CS 11-25-86

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A record number of Kentuckians working in October helped push the statewide unemployment rate below 7 percent for the first time in more than five years, the Cabinet for Human Resources said yesterday.

About 1,612,600 residents were working in October, and the unemployment rate, 6.9 percent, was the lowest since 6.7 percent in September 1981, the Cabinet said.

The national unemployment rate decreased from 6.8 percent in September to 6.6 percent in October.

Kentucky's civilian labor pool was about 1,731,900 in October, the highest in two years. It was 10,700 higher than in September, and 12,100 higher than in October 1985, the release said.

The figures do not reflect "discouraged workers," those without work who have given up looking for a job.

The number of Kentuckians working last month was 12,500 higher than in September, and 38,000 more than in October 1985.

However, most of the new jobs in

October went to idled domestic workers, self-employed people and unpaid family workers, said Ed Blackwell, state labor market analyst.

"There were 9,200 more workers in this category, the bulk of them child-care workers," he said. "This is a ripple effect from earlier job increases we've had. When more people have jobs outside the home, more families need outside child care."

A monthly survey of non-farm employers by the Cabinet's Department for Employment Services

showed 3,400 more people working in education, 2,800 more in trade jobs and 900 more in construction. Agricultural jobs increased by 1,600.

There was a drop of 700 service jobs, and manufacturing employment decreased by 500 jobs.

The increase in trade jobs included 1,388 in department stores, 350 in restaurants and 274 in retail stores.

Some department-store jobs probably resulted from early Christmas holiday sales, but others resulted from overall job increases and more disposable income, Blackwell said.

WKU elects faculty regent in runoff

HC 11-25-86

BOWLING GREEN — Eugene E. Evans, professor of management and marketing, has been elected Western Kentucky University's faculty regent during a runoff election.

Evans defeated the incumbent

regent, Mary Ellen Miller, 209-205 in the runoff.

Evans, who joined the faculty in 1965 after teaching two years at the University of Kentucky, will begin a three-year term Jan. 29 at the next scheduled meeting of the board.

NKU plans an environmental center

HC 11-25-86

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Northern Kentucky University plans to establish an environmental education and research center on 1,000 acres of land being donated to the state by a Kenton County industrialist.

David Shor, chairman of Duro Bag Manufacturing Co., is donating the land near Taylor Mill, 10 miles

from the university's Highland Heights campus.

NKU President Leon Boothe outlined details of the university's proposal to the board of regents on Wednesday.

University officials say the property offers opportunities for study in biology, ecology and geology.

\$75.82 million
in bonds to aid
student loans

CS 11-25-86

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The sale of \$75.82 million of student-loan bonds at a net interest cost of 6.1 percent was approved yesterday by the state Property and Buildings Commission.

The bonds, being issued by the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corp., will provide money for new loans until mid-1988 and will refinance about \$41 million in short-term notes issued earlier, James Ramsey, state director of investment and debt management, said.

The Louisville law firm of Harper Ferguson & Davis is bond counsel for a fee of \$47,000, the lowest of four bids.

The underwriters are Manufacturers Hanover Trust, New York City; Cranston Securities, Columbus, Ohio; and First Kentucky Securities Corp., Frankfort. They will receive \$102,357, \$90,984 and \$34,119 of the management fee, respectively.

In other action, the commission approved the financing of state computer-equipment purchases through the sale of a maximum of \$25.1 million in notes, rather than a bond issue.

The state will borrow on the notes as in a "line of credit," so no interest will be incurred until equipment is actually purchased, Ramsey said.

One reason for the plan is the new federal tax-revision act, which prohibits the state from earning more on temporary investment of bond proceeds than it pays in interest to bondholders.

The state will solicit competitive bids on the notes in the near future.